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HE COMES UP SMILING

BY CHARLES SHERMAN

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CHAPTER III.

Enter Mr. Batchelor.

With hair nicely cut, face once more as smooth as a boy's, and three dollars and ten cents in his pockets, the Watermelon gazed fondly at himself in the glass and felt sorry for James. He gently patted his hair, wet, shiny and smelling of bay rum, arranged his hat with great nicety at just the graceful angle he preferred as doing the most justice to his charms, and sallied forth to look for a suit of clothes. He had scanned critically those he had encountered in the barber shop with an eye to future possession, but none of them, at least what he had been able to see of them, the coat having generally been conspicuous by its absence, had pleased him. They had the uncompromising cut of the country and the Watermelon felt that the attractions that gazed back at him from the mirror were worthy of something better. He had a vague fancy for light gray with a pearl-colored waistcoat and purple socks—a suit possessing the gentle folds and undulations of the city, not the scant, though sturdy, outlines of the country. The hotel seemed the best place to look for what he wanted, so he turned in that direction.

The hotel was several miles from the village. Its gables and chimneys could be seen rising in majestic aloofness from the woods on a distant hillside. The Watermelon paused where the road dipped down again into the valley and ran his eye over the intervening landscape. By the road, it would be at least five miles; through the woods the distance dwindled to about three. The Watermelon took to the woods. They became thicker at every step, the quiet and shade deeper and deeper. A bird's call echoed clear and sweet as though among the pillars of some huge grotto. A brook laughed between its mossy banks, tumbling into foamy little waterfalls over every boulder that got in its path. The Watermelon determined to follow the brook, sure that in the end it would lead him to the hotel. City people had a failing for brooks and no hotel management would miss the chance of having one gurgling by, close at hand. The brook grew wider and wider, and through a break in the trees the Watermelon saw a lake, disappearing in the leafy distance. He heard a splash and saw the shiny white body of a man rise for one joyful moment from the green depths ahead and then dive from sight with another cool splash.

The Watermelon decided from habit to get a better view of the lonely swimmer before he let his own presence become known. He slipped into the bushes and slowly wriggled his way to the little glade. The lake was bigger than at first appeared. It turned and twisted through the woods and was finally lost from view around a small promotory. The trees grew nearly to the water's edge, a dense protecting wall to one who wished to sport in nature's solitude, garbed in nature's simple clothing. The lake was too far from the hotel to have been annexed as one of the attractions of that hostelry, All this the Watermelon noticed at a glance. He also noticed that the man swimming in the cool brown depths, with long easy strokes, was alone and a stranger. The Watermelon looked for the clothes and found them on a log, practically at his feet.

In everything but color, they fulfilled his dream of what raiment should be like. Instead of the pale gray he rather favored, the suit was brown, a light brown, with a tiny green stripe barely visible intertwined with a faint suggestion of red, forming a harmonious whole that was vastly pleasing to the Watermelon's aesthetic senses. In the matter of socks, he realized that the stranger had not taken the best advantage of his opportunity. Instead of being red or green to lend character to the delicate suggestion of those colors found in the suit, they were a soft dun brown. There was a tie of the same shade and a silk negligee shirt of white with pale green stripes. The owner was clearly a young man of rare taste, unhampered by a vexatious limitation of his pocketbook.

He could be seen swimming slowly and luxuriously in the little lake, perfectly contented, unconscious that some one besides the woodpeckers and the squirrels was watching him. The swimmer's strokes had quickened and the Watermelon perceived that he was swimming straight up the lake with the probable intention of rounding the promotor and exploring the farther lake. When he disappeared, the Watermelon quickly, carefully, gathered up the clothes and likewise disappeared.

The swimmer was a big man and the clothes as good a fit as one could look for under the circumstances. They set off the Watermelon's leon, lean figure to perfection, and the hat, a soft and expensive panama, lent added distinction. The Watermelon removed the three dollars and ten cents and the keys from his own pockets, and making a bundle of his cast-off clothes, stuffed them out of sight in a hollow log, where later he could return and find them. It was just as well to leave the stranger a practical captive in nature's depth until the beauty show was pulled off. After that event, he would return, and if the stranger was amendable to reason, he could have his good clothes back; but if he acted put out at all, for punishment he would have to accept the Watermelon's glorious attire.

Clean-shaven, well-clothed, there was no longer any need for him to go to the hotel, unless he wished to dine there. If the devotee of nature, back in the swimming pool, was a stranger in these parts and not a guest at the hotel, the Watermelon felt that he could do this with pleasure and safety. It was after twelve, and his ever-present desire to eat was becoming too pronounced to be comfortable. It would be a fitting climax to a highly delightful morning to have dinner, surrounded by gentle folk again, for the Watermelon came of a gentle family. He had no fear, for some time at least, of the owner of the borrowed clothes making himself conspicuous. But, on the other hand, if he were a guest at the hotel, the clothes would probably be recognized and murder be the simplest solution of their change of owners. Still, reasoned the Watermelon, with a shrewd guess at the truth, if he were a guest, it was hardly likely that he would be swimming alone in the isolated pond, in the bathing suit designed by nature. The clothes hardly indicated a young man of a serious turn of mind, who would seek the wooded solitudes in preference to the vivacious society of his kind to be found in a big hotel.

The wood ended abruptly at a stone wall. There was a road beyond the wall, and beyond the road, another stone wall and more woods. It was a narrow woodland road, a short cut to the hotel. It wound its way out of sight, up a hill, through the pines. It was grass-grown and shady and the trees met overhead. Sweetbrier and wild roses grew along the stone walls, while gay little flowers and deliciate ferns ventured out into the road itself, and with every passing breeze nodded merrily from the ruts of last winter's wood hauling. By the side of the road, like a glaring anarchronism, a variety theatre in Paradise, a vacuum cleaner among the ferns and daisies, stood a hugh red touring car with shinging brass work and raised top. No one was anywhere in sight and the Watermelon climbed into the tonneau and

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Business Year Breaks Records

Nineteen hundred and twelve was a year of remarkable achievement in agriculture, in trade and in industry. It saw set up many new records of crop yield, of commodity price movement, of foreign and domestic trade and of manufacture It observed some notable changes along political lines, witnessing the overwhelming defeat of the party dominating the country absolutely for 16 years, and with the exception of two Presidential terms had controlled national affairs for over half a century, the birth of a new political organization, while heralding the return to national power of an organization which had lain dormant practically since 1896. It saw registered some great changes in legislation and some new legal definitions of existing laws, which, however, seemed to be received with equanimity if not with actual indifference.

Indifferent to Clamor.

Despite the interest, approaching excitement, apparently inseparable from American national elections, the country's business moved forward with some irregularities visible at times, it is true, but, on the whole, with a steadiness and an indifference to clamor, whether of political or of quasi-economic origin, which was refreshing to those who had not lost faith in the republic, and comforting to those who believe that in beneficient crop returns and sober, solid hard work and industry, rather than in political nostrums, is to be found true conservation and real national progress.

The country's participation in international politics was along peaceful lines, and while the interdependence of the nations subjected it to strains growing out of European war and financial disturbance, it was spared the alarms of the open hostilities which afflicted all the nations of the old world and some countries in the western hemisphere. Briefly stated, it was a period of peaceful progress and plenteous production during which were laid some firm foundations for a season of prosperity in the current year.

Favorable conditions are in the majority as the new year opens. Easily first in this category are basic crop results, which tend to exert a steadily widening influence as they pass into human and animal consumption. To an extent probably never before exceeded, the crops have been gathered, housed or marketed in good condition, and cheaper food, which lies at the base of all industrial effort, seems likely to be one beneficial feature. As to future crops it may be said that the winter wheat crop starts out with a better condition though with a smaller area than a year ago.

Orders now on the books of manufacturers and wholesalers are sufficient to keep most lines busy until spring arrives. In lines where bookings run beyond the spring and up to the fall, as in iron and steel and some lines of textiles, raw material prices abroad as well as at home render sharp changes in manufacturing costs unlikely. Active employment for all able or willing to work is not the least important foundation for future good consumptive demand. Conservatism bred of past years of strain has made for cautious buying, and nowhere are burdensome stocks pressing for sale, while activity in trade abroad, with high prices prevailing, precludes dumping of surplus foreign goods coincident with the confidently expected revision of the tariff. It seems to be the consensus that this latter operation should be pushed rapidly to a conclusion in order that the period of uncertanty shall be limited, and the calling of an extra session for early in April will be in line with this desire. Pending action on this matter, business operations will probably continue to be governed by conservatism, but not by pessimism. In this connection the firmness of the money market will have, if anything, a favorable effect by tending to limit speculation and to modify what might otherwise tend to be oversanguine reaching out for new fields of endeavor. A volume of business ample enough to allow of fair margins of profit seems within sight for the first half of this year, and beyond this conservative financial, commercial and manufacturing interests will hesitate to operate extensively until something definite can be known of the ultimate crop results of 1913.

Finance and Industry.

	1912	Change from 1911.	Past Records	Year
Bank clearings	$171,818,027,774	Inc. 9.0	$164,300,860,342	1909
Imports of merchandise (est).	$1,817,000,000	Inc. 18.6	$1,562,807,612	1910
Exports of merchandise (est).	$2,425,000,000	Inc. 15.9	$2,092,373,141	1911
Total trade, estimated	$4,242,000,000	Inc. 17.0	$3,625,305,002	1911
Circulation December 1	$3,337,277,820	Inc. 2.0	$3,270,582,753	1911
Bulding expenditure	$900,000,000	Inc. 6.0	$889,723,000	1909
New York bond sales	133,000,000	Inc. 5.5	283,662,848	1906
New Yor bond sales	$672,000,000	Dec. 24.2	$1,311,874,700	1909
Business failures, number	13,800	Inc. 9.5	15,503	1893
Failure liabilities	$195,000,000	Inc. 3.7	$383,700,000	1907
Railway built, miles	2,997	Dec. 2.2	12,983	1887
Railway receiverships, miles	3,762	Inc. 44.0	29,340	1893
Railway foreclosures, miles	661	Dec. 52.0	13,730	1896
Pig-iron output tons	29,240,000	Inc. 23.7	27,262,000	1910
Iron-ore shipments, tons	48,000,000	Inc. 46.0	42,620,206	1910
Total coal production, tons	540,000,000	Inc. 10.0	501,000,000	1910
Anthracite shipments, tons	64,000,000	Dec. 8.5	69,954,299	1911
Labor strikers	415,000	Inc. 62.5	650,000	1903

Legislative Retrospection

The long session of congress which adjourned August 26, was the first since the administration of Cleveland in which either of the three branches of the government had been different from the others in political complexion. Mr. Taft's experience in trying to drive in double harness a team composed of a Republican senate and a Democratic house was not unlike that of Mr. Cleveland during the last two years of his second administration. Much of the new legislation was combined with appropriation bills. The parcel post legislation was made a part of the postoffice appropriation bill.

Another piece of legislation of an extensive and highly-important nature was the Panama canal measure, with several riders of the greatest significance. By it the President may fix tolls and change them at his discretion. The senate adopted a provision permitting toll-free transportation to all American business, foreign or domestic. This was met by such a storm of protest both at home and abroad, that finally the free-toll provision was restricted to American coastwise shipping. Another important provision written into this bill gives the Interstate Commerce commission general authority over relations of rail and water carriers, even to the extent of shutting out of the canal all lines financially affiliated with railroads if such affiliation conflicts with commercial freedom. This provision extends to all relationships between rail and water carriers, including the great lakes. Still another very important clause in the bill permits free registry of foreign-built ships under the American flag and tariff-free admittance of ship-building materials.

The children's bureau measure provided for a permanent bureau which shall investigate problems of child life—education, employment, wages, working hours, sanitary and moral conditions, etc. Miss Julia Lathrop was appointed head of the bureau by President Taft.

After long years of wrangling and irritating delay, a joint resolution submitting to the states a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of senators has been passed, and it will come before the legislatures of a large majority of the states during the present winter.

The long and bitter fight against William Lorimer's right to his seat as a senator from Illinois was brought to a close by his exclusion by almost a two-thirds vote. The attempt to exclude Senator Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, on the ground that he had bought his nomination and election failed. On February 14, President Taft signed the proclamation admitting Arizona as the forty-eighth state of the Union.

Although federal activity in the investigation of the trusts has been continued throughout the year, much of the dash and vigor of the earlier prosecutions has been wanting, and few sensational developments have been brought to light. Early in January, Attorney General Wickersham announced that he would make an effort to dissolve the Harvester trust, but it was not until April 27 that, by order of President Taft, suit was brought against the company in the district court of Minnesota. No decision has been reached in the case. In March, the government's suit against the sugar trust was begun in New York, and about the same time the attorney general asked the United States supreme court to dissolve the merger of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems. In the case of the sugar trust, the jury failed to agree, but the merger was dissolved.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD OF 1912

The year's necrologic roll is especially conspicuous for the number of illustrious names which appear upon it. Among famous Americans who died in harness or who had earned honorable retirement from the public service were James S. Sherman, vice president of the United States and candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket; Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, known universally as "Fighting Bob," who commanded the Atlantic fleet on its memorable tour of the world in 1907-8; General James B. Weaver, twice candidate for president—on the Populist and Greenback tickets; General Henry H. Bingham, representative from the First Pennsylvania district, known as "the father of the house;" Robert Love Taylor, United States senator from Tennessee; Major-General Frederick Dent Grant, eldest son of Ulysses S. Grant, in command of the Eastern Division of the United States army; Isidor Strauss, former member of Congress, who with his devoted wife, perished in the Titanic disaster; George Stuart Nixon, United States senator from Nevada; William D. Washburn, former senator from Minnesota; Lieutenant-General Arthur MacArthur, who rendered conspicuous service in the Philippines; General William W. Gordon, of Georgie, Confederate veteran and general in the Spanish war; William A. Peffer, founder of the Populist party and former senator from Kansas; John P. Jones, former United States senator from Nevada; Weldon B. Heyburn, United States senator from Idaho; John L. Wilson, formerly United States senator from Washington.

The list of those who have been prominent in foreign public affairs bears many familiar names, more conspicuously those of King Frederick VII., of Denmark, who was a model constitutional monarch; Mutsuhito, emperor of Japan, who reigned 44 years and left his country the dominent power in the far east, the only Asiatic state which ranks with the great powers of the earth; General Cincinnatus Leconte, president of the black republic of Hayti, who lost his life in the fire which destroyed the presidential palace at Port-au-Prince; Field Marshal Sir George Stuart White, famous for his defense of Ladysmith in the Boer war; General Count Maresuke Nogi, famous commander in the Russo-Japanese war, who killed himself after the death of the Japanese emperor; Prince Louis Murat, grandson of the king of Naples; Jose Canalejas, prime minister of Spain, shot by an anarchist; Roman Corral, former vice president of Mexico.

Among those who have left behind them achievements in literature, art, science and music which will perpetuate their memories are Alfred Tennyson Dickens, son of the great novelist, and himself a writer and lecturer of merit; Henry Labouchere, the most famous of British journalists; Lord Joseph Lister, who made himself famous for all time by his discovery of antiseptic surgery; William T. Stead, popular English journalist, a victim of the Titanic disaster; Justin McCarthy, Irish historian and novelist; Robert W. B. Browning, son of Robert and Elizabeth, id himself a painter of reputation; Andrew Lang, English writer of prose and verse and one of the most delightful of modern essayists; Julian Emile F. Massenet, distinguished French composer of operas; Dr. Horace Howard Furness, authority on Shakespeare; Johann M. Schleyer, inventor of volapuk, the international language; Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, famous English painter; Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, author and editor; Homer C. Davenport, known widely as a cartoonist; Francis Davis Millet, distinguished American portrait and figure painter, who was lost on the Titanic; Jacques Futrelle, the popular novelist and short story writer, who met the same fate.

Among other notable men and women whose names stand out prominently on the record of those who have passed beyond the field of human activity are general William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army; Edwin Hawley, multi-millionaire railroad magnate; Charles C. Overbeck, veteran abolitionist and one of the founders of the Republican party; M. H. Clark, secretary to Jefferson Davis and last acting treasurer of the confederacy; Abbe Charles Loyson, who as Pere Hyacinthe, was the most famous preacher in France half a century ago; William Penn Nixon, editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean; Isaac P. Baldwin, assistant secretary of the navy under President Polk; Mrs. Annie Yeamans, favorite actress for half a century; Samuel M. Bixby, pioneer manufacturer of shoe polish; Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross Society; John Jacob Astor, victim of the Titanic disaster; William F. Harrity, prominent Democratic leader of Philadelphia; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Bridgman, the oldest retired army officer in the United States; Dr. Daniel K. Pearsons, philanthropist and friend of small colleges; Matthew C. D. Borden, prominent cotton goods manufacturer; Wilbur Wright, inventor of the aeroplane; Mrs. Mary D. Lowman, first woman mayor in Kansas; General Edward S. Bragg, commander of the "Iron Brigade" in the civil war; Major-General Robert F. Hoke, a noted Confederate officer; Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker, woman suffrage leader; Bishop Henry W. Warren, of the Methodist church; General John H. Baldwin, a member of Lee's staff in the civil war; John W. Herron, a well known lawyer, of Cincinnati, father-in-law of President Taft; Right Rev. Patrick A. Ludden, bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Syracuse; Ira Haworth, known as the "grandfather of the Republican party in Illinois;" Herbert M. Heath, author of Maine's direct primary law; General Edward Vise Sumner, retired; Right Rev. Charles Chapman Grafton, bishop of Fond du Lac the most eminent theologian in the Protestant Episcopal church; Hamilton King, United States minister to Siam; Alexander W. Terrell, former minister to Turkey; John Hope, inventor of the pantograph machine used in copper-plate engraving; Charles Melville Hays, president of the Grand Trunk railroad, who went down with the Titanic; Dr. Morris Loeb, of New York, a noted chemist, widely known for his philanthropy; Prince Luitpold, regent of Bavaria, the oldest ruler in Europe; Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to the court of St. James.

Parcel Post Loads Carrier

TOLEDO MAIL CARRIER READY FOR START

Washington, Jan. 2.—Americans yesterday were using for the first time their newest institution—the parcel post

Reports to headquarters from postoffices, large and small, throughout the country indicated that the newest of the government services was ushered into its usefulness with a heavy day and that the facilities provided for handling the new business would be taxed to capacity as the public knowledge of it became more general.

Freak Shipments Made.

From all points came reports of "freak" shipments in the new post. They consisted of everything from pitchforks and prunes to paving blocks and poultry. Under the regulations practically every class of merchandise is mailable by parcel post. All mail matter formerly fourth class now goes in the new service.

It became evident to postal officials early in the day that some difficulties, more or less serious, were likely to be encountered in the incipient stages of the operation of the new system. From every city came reports that many packages bore ordinary postage stamps instead of distinctive parcel post stamps have to be held for lack of proper postage.

Notwithstanding that it was a holiday the amount of parcel post matter offered at offices throughout the country, so far as heard from, fairly measured up to the Christmas rush. On ordinary business days indications are that the volume of parcel post traffic will be tremendous.

Railroads Are Stumped.

How this matter is to be transported by the railroads is a serious question. Within a few days it has become apparent that the railroads generally had not sufficient equipment to handle a vastly increased weight of mail.

Generally, no delay in the delivery of parcels by the various postoffices is expected, as extraordinary measures have been taken to provide delivery service. It already seems certain that the new system will be utilized extensively by department stores and merchants generally for the delivery of local packages. These, of course, will not have to be transported by railroads, but will merely pass through the local offices.

Boston Mails Beans.

Boston, Jan. 2.—A brisk business marked the opening of the parcel post service in this city, over a hundred persons waiting for the signal inaugurating the system at midnight. One of the first packages was a small pot of Boston baked beans sent to Mayor Fitzgerald.

No Rush in New York.

New York, Jan. 2.—The first 10 hours of the parcel post service here gave no fair index of the extent to which the service will be used. Because this was a holiday the mails closed at 10 a. m. Comparatively few packages bearing the new stamps have been received at the local stations between that hour and midnight, when the service began.

The 10 new automobiles, 25 delivery wagons and three motor tricycles, which Postmaster Morgan has ordered to deliver this mail matter, were more than enouh to take care of the day's business. Mr. Morgan said that, in common with the other postmasters of the country, he would make a report on this subject to the department at Washington at the end of 15 days.

Wanamaker Sends Spoons.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2. — Fifty-eight souvenir spoons engraved to represent the 48 states of the union and the insular possessions, a gift from former Postmaster General Wanamaker to President Taft, were contained in the first package to be sent by parcel post from Philadelphia.

An elaborate reception, attended by prominent state and city officials, preceded the dispatching of the package.

Facts About People

Father McMennamin, of Denver, has started a crusade against ragtime dancing.

King George of England has been made an honorary member of the New York Yacht Club.

F. L. Davis, of Montclair N. J., is suing for divorce on the ground that his wife's short nose proves that she lacks sufficient brains.

The "smallpox heroine," Christiana Hopkinson, one of the three Milwaukee nurses who went to Pittsburg in the smallpox epidemic in 1903 and 1904, died recently in that city.

Charles Williams is said to be the champion lifesaver of England. Since 1896, when he rescued a boy from the Regent's Canal, London, he has saved 191 lives, all from drowning.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, of New York, will edit a paper to be called The Woman's Political World. It is declared to be the first woman's paper devoted exclusively to politics.

Henry Tittler, of Boiling Springs, Pa., who has completed his 100th year, drove one of the old-time Conestoga wagons between Pittsburg and Philadelphia to transport merchandise during the civil war.

Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackelton, the Antarctic explorer, who has come to this country for a stay of several weeks, is confident that Scott reached the South Pole in less than a month after the arrival there of the Norwegian explorer, Amundsen.

Miss Jeanette Wyckoff, daughter of J. H. Wyckoff, formerly secretary of the Queens County Trust Co., New York, is going in for farming. She will take charge of the 150 acres at Copake Falls, Columbia county, which was handed down to her father through a distinguished line of Dutch ancestors.

Principal Rules of Parcel Post

Parcels weighing four ounces or less are mailable at the rate of once cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, regardless of distance.

Parcels for mailing in the parcel post must not exceed 11 pounds in weight and combined length and girth must not exceed 72 inches.

On and after January 1 postage on all fourth class matter must be prepaid by distinctive parcel post stamps affixed.

Parcel post stamps are not valid for payment of postage on matter of the first, second and third classes and when used for that purpose the matter to which they are affixed shall be treated as "Held for Postage."

Postage stamps are not valid for payment of postage on matter of the fourth class and when parcels bearing such stamps are presented for mailing, the senders shall be required to affix parcel post stamps before the matter is accepted.

All matter for parcel post must bear the name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "From."

Parcels must be prepared for mailing in such manner that the contents can be easily examined.

Parcels not exceeding four ounces in weight and bearing proper postage in parcel post stamps and the return card of the sender may be mailed at any mail box or mail receptacle. Parcels weighing over four ounces must be mailed at the main office or carrier stations.

Richmond, Va., is to have a confederate memorial institute.

Short Ends of News

It is said that every woman in Bulgaria has lost some relative in the Balkan war.

Charles Track, 72, and Mrs. Fannie McGregor, 70, were married the other day in Cleveland.

President Taft wants the Panama canal issue arbitrated. He favors the submission of the British protest to The Hague.

In spite of the talk in San Francisco that his money is tainted, Andrew Carnegie is giving the city $750,000 for a public library.

President C. D. Doney, of the West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, expelled two students recently for persistently smoking cigarettes.

St. Louis is to have a hobo hotel to be built by the organization of tramps formed by James Eads How, from contributions solicited from the public.

Following the plan of adopting America's latest laws and best customs, the Chinese republic's constitution incorporates much of the state constitution of Oklahoma.

Dr. Landrith, a preacher and newspaper man of Nashville, says a strong, healthy body is a prime requisite for the highest moral and spiritual life. He says he hopes to live to the age of 140.

At an estimated cost of $12,000,000, a Canadian railway expects within a few years to have opened a two-track tunnel four miles long through the Selkirk range of mountains between Calgary and Vancouver.

San Francisco will get the old Liberty Bell during the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915. The inside of the bell is being braced so as to enable it to withstand the effects of the long journey from Philadelphia.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is the only sovereign in the world who is entitled to vote. At his own request his name was included among the list of voters which was recently increased owing to the new electoral reform, which practically amounts to universal suffrage.

Speaker Champ Clark, discussing the tariff issue, says there is only one way for the Democrats to remain in power: by giving the peaple after election what they promised before election. "The people don't want excuses, they want deeds," says the speaker.

After studying the telephone systems of America and Europe, the chief electrician of the post and telegraph department of New Zealand has recommended that a full automatic telephone system be installed in Auckland, Wellington, Christianchurch and Dunnedin.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, widow of the late ambassador to England, will go to California as soon as possible, and will sever all connection with London. Much of the beautiful furniture at Dorchester House is Mrs. Reid's own property, and this is to be sent to America soon.

Myron T. Herrick, financier and former governor of Ohio, wants the banks to help farmers. He says the social importance of agriculture primarily is due to the fact that farm life produces a verile citizenship that it is conducive to independent thinking and well-considered action.

At 2 o'clock Saturday morning a touring car driven by Dr. Peter Donnelly, a prominent physician and surgeon of Toledo, plunged through the dock chains and into the Maumee river at the foot of Madison avenue. It is believed the doctor was delirious from fever. His dead body was taken from the river later in the day.

The parcel post system is heralded by Postmaster General Hitchcock as a step toward the reduction of the high cost of living and the ultimate government ownership of express companies. Twenty million more people will be served by parcel post than are accessible to express delivery. The rates may be reduced after the cost of operation is ascertained.

F. F. Rittenhouse of New York, a speaker before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, says indolence and physical inactivity are the causes of the great increase of the death rate among people over 40 years of age, which since 1880 has increased 20 per cent. Recreation and work have caused a decrease of the death rate among the young, he says.

William B. Bradbury, a millionaire land owner of California, is dead at 78, and will be buried in a $1,000 bronze casket which he had made for himself 15 years ago. In 1910 Bradbury spent 10 months in the San Quentin penitentiary on a year's sentence for perjury.

Bishop Doane, of Albany, is not in sympathy with the woman suffrage cause. He classes those who walked from New York to Albany, with a message for Governor-elect Sulzer, as a band of silly, excited women whose aim in making the pilgrimage was to attract attention.

Rienzi Melville Johnston, editor-in-chief of the Houston Post, has been appointed by Governor Colquitt, of Texas, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Joseph W. Bailey, who resigned. Mr. Johnston has supported Senator Bailey during the attacks made upon him during recent years. The appointment covers the term which expires March 4. The Texas legislature convenes January 12, and most of its members have announced they will vote for Representative Morris Shepard, of the fifth congressional district, the primary choice of the Democrats, for United States senator.

Results of the latest study conducted by the Russell Sage Foundation have been made public in a bulletin under the title, "A Comparative Study of State School Systems in the Forty-eight States." The rank of the states in school efficiency for the year 1910 is as follows: Washington, Massachusetts, New York, California, Connecticut, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, Colorado, Indiana, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Utah, Oregon, Montana, Michigan, North Dakota, Idaho, Minnesota, Iowa, Maine, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Nevada, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Arizona, Oklahoma, Missouri, West Virginia, Florida, Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama.

The THIRD DEGREE

by

CHARLES KLEIN & ARTHUR HORNBLOW

AUTHORS OF "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

CHAPTER XIV.

Outwardly, at least, Judge Brewster's office at 83 Broadway in no way differed from the offices of ten thousand other lawyers who strive to eke out a difficult living in the most overcrowded of all the professions. They consisted of a modest suite of rooms on the sixth floor. There was a small outer office with a railed-off inclosure, behind which sat a half dozen stenographers busy copying legal documents; as many men clerks were writing at desks, and the walls were fitted with shelves filled with ponderous law books. In one corner was a room with glass door marked "Mr. Brewster, Private."

Assuredly no casual visitor could guess from the appearance of the place that this was the headquarters of one of the most brilliant legal minds in he country, yet in his very office had been prepared some of the most sensational victories ever recorded in the law courts.

Visitors to Judge Brewster's office were not many. A man of such renown was naturally expensive. Few could afford to retain his services, and in fact he was seldom called upon except to act in the interest of wealthy corporations. In these cases, of course, his fees were enormous. He had very few private clients; in fact, he declined much private practice that was offered to him. He had been the legal advised of Howard Jeffries, Sr., for many years. The two men had known each other in their younger days and practically had won success together—the one in the banking business, the other in the the service of the law. An important trust company, of which Mr. Jeffries was president, was constantly involved in all kind of litigation of which Judge Brewster had exclusive charge. As the lawyer found this highly remunerative, it was only natural that he had no desire to lose Mr. Jeffries as a client.

Secluded in his private office, the judge was busy at his desk, finishing a letter. He folded it up, addressed an envelope, then lit a cigar and looked at the time. It was three o'clock. The day's work was about over and he smiled with satisfaction as he thought of the automobile ride in the park he would enjoy before dressing and going to his club for dinner. He felt in singularly good spirits that afternoon. He had just won in the court a very complicated case which meant not only a handsome addition to his bank account, but a signal triumph over his legal opponents. Certainly, fortune smiled on him. He had no other immediate cases on hand to worry about. He could look forward to a few weeks of absolute rest. He struck a bell on his desk and a clerk entered. Handing him the note he had just written, he said:

"Have this sent at once by messenger."

"Very well, judge," answered the clerk.

"By the by," frowned the lawyer, "has that woman been in today?"

"Yes—she sat in the outer office all morning, trying to see you. We said you were out of town, but she did not believe it. She sat there till she got tried. She had no idea that you went out by another stairway."

"Humph!' growled the lawyer: "a nice thing to be besieged in this manner. If she annoys me much longer, I shall send for the police."

At that moment another clerk entered the room.

'What is it, Mr. Jones?' 'demanded the lawyer.

"A lady to see you, judge," said the clerk, handing him a card.

The lawyer glanced at the bit of pasteboard, and said immediately:

"Oh, yes, show her in."

The two clerks left the room and Judge Brewster, after a glance in the mirror to re-adjust his cravat, turned to greet his visitor. The door opened and Alicia entered. She was faultlessly gowned, as usual, but her manner was flurried and agitated. Evidently something had happened to upset her, and she had come to make her husband's lawyer the confidant of her troubles. The judge advanced gallantly and pointed to a chair.

"Good morning, my dear Mrs. Jeffries; how do you do?"

"Is Mr. Jeffries here?" asked Alicia, hurriedly.

"Not yet," he replied, smiling. "This is an unexpected pleasure. I think it is the first time you have graced my office with your presence."

"How quiet it is here!" she exclaimed, looking around nervously. "It is hard to believe this is the very center of the city." Taking the seat offered to her, she went on:

"Oh, judge, we are dreadfully worried."

"You mean about the Underwood case."

Alicia nodde.

"Yes, Mr. Jeffries is terribly upset. As if the coming trial and all the rest of the scandal were not enough. But now we have to face something even worse, something that affects me even more than my husband. Really, I'm frantic about it."

"What's happened now?" asked the lawyer, calmly.

"That woman is going on the stage, that's all!' 'she snapped.

"H'm," said the lawyer, calmly.

"Just think!" she cried, "the name, 'Mrs. Howard Jeffries'—my name—paraded before the public! At a time when everything should be done to keep it out of the papers this woman is going to flaunt herself on the stage!"

She fanned herself indignantly, while the lawyer rapped his desk absent-mindedly with a paper cutter. Alicia went on:

"You know I have never met the woman. What is she like? I understand she's been bothering you to take the case of that worthless husband of hers. Do you know she had the impertinence to come to our house

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and ask Mr. Jeffries to help them? I asked my husband to describe her, but all I could get from him was that she was impertinent and impossible." She hesitated a moment, then she added: "Is she as pretty as her pictures in the paper? You've seen her, of course?"

Judge Brewster frowned.

"Yes," he replied. "She comes here every day regularly. She literally compels me to see her and refuses to go till I've told her I haven't changed my decision about taking her case."

"What insolence!" exclaimed Alicia. "I should think that you would have her put out of the office."

The lawyer was silent and toyed somewhat nervously with the paper cutter, as if not quite decided as to desk.

"Why don't you have her put out of the office?" she repeated.

The judge loked up. There was an expression in his face that might have been interpreted as one of annoyance, as if he rather resented this intrusion into his business affairs, but Mrs. Jeffries, Sr., was too important a client to quarrel with, so he merely said:

"Frankly, Mrs. Jeffries, if it were not for the fact that Mr. Jeffries has exacted from me a promise not to take up this case, I should be tempted to—consider the matter. In the first place, you know I always liked Howard. I saw a good deal of him before your marriage to Mr. Jeffries. He was always a wild unmanageable boy, weak in character, but he had many lovable traits. I am very sorry, indeed, to see him in such a terrible position. It was hard for me to realize it and I should never have believed him guilty had he not confessed to the crime."

"Yes," she assented. "It is an awful thing and a terrible blow to his father. Of course, he has had noth- As you know, he turned him out of doors long ago, but the disgrace is none the less overwhelming."

The lawyer loked out of the window and drummed his fingers on the arm of his chair. Suddenly wheeling round, and facing his client, he said:

"You know this girl he married is no ordinary woman."

"Oh!" she exclaimed, sarcastically. "She has succeeded in arousing your sympathy."

The judge bowed coldly.

"No," he replied, "I would hardly say that. But she has aroused my curiosity. She is a very peculiar girl, evidently a creature of impulse and determination. I certainly feel sorry for her. Her position is a very painful one. She has been married only a few months, and now her husband has to face the most awful accusation that can be brought against a man. She is plucky in spite of it all, and is moving heaven and earth in Howard's defense. She believes herself to be in some measure responsible for his misfortune. Apart from that, the case interests me from a purely professional point of view. There are several strange features connected with the case. Sometimes, in spite of Howard's confession, I don't believe he committed the crime."

Alica changed color and, shifting uneasily on her chair, scrutinized the lawyer's face. What was behind that calm, inscrutable mask? What theory had he formed? One newspaper had suggested suicide. She might herself come forward and declare that Robert Underwood had threatened to take his own life, but how could she face the scandal which such a course would involve? She would have to admit visiting Underwood's rooms at midnight alone. That surely would ruin her in the eyes not only of her husband, but of the whole world. If this sacrifice of her good name were necessary to save an innocent man's life, perhaps she might summon up enough courage to make it. But, after all, she was by no means sure herself that Underwood had committed suicide. Howard had confessed, so why should she jeopardize her good name uselessly.

"No," repeated the judge, shaking his head, "there's something strange in the whole affair. I don't believe Howard had any hand in it."

"But he confessed!" exclaimed Alicia.

The judge shook his head.

"That's nothing," he said. "There have been many instances of untrue confessions. A famous affair of the kind was the Boorn case in Vermont. Two brothers confessed having killed their brother-in-law and described how they destroyed the body, yet some time afterward the murdered man turned up alive and well. The object of the confession of course, was to turn the verdict from murder to manslaughter, the circumstantial evidence against them having been so strong. In the days of witchcraft the unfortunate women accused of being witches were often urged by relatives to confess as being the only way of escape open to them. Ann Foster, of Salem, in 1692, confessed that she was a witch. She said the devil appeared to her in the shape of a bird, and that she attended a meeting of witches at Salem village. She was not insane, but the horror of the accusation brought against her had been too much for a weak mind. Howard's confession may possibly be due to some such influence."

"I hope for his poor father's sake," said Alicia, "that you may be right and that he may be proven innocent, but everything is overwhelmingly against him. I think you are the only one in New York to express such a doubt."

"Don't forget his wife," remarked the judge, dryly.

"No," she replied. "I really feel sorry for the girl myself. Will you give her some money if I—"

The lawyer shook his head.

"She won't take it. I tried it. She wants me to defend her husband—I tried to bribe her to go to some other lawyer, but it wouldn't work."

"Well, something ought to be done to stop her annoying us!" exclaimed Alicia, indignantly. "Mr. Jeffries suffers terribly. I can hear him pacing up and down the library till three or four in the morning. Poor man, he suffers so keenly and he won't let anyone sympathize with him. He won't let me mention his son's name I feel we ought to do something. Try and persuade him to let me see this girl and—you are his friend and also his legal adviser."

"Your husband is a very old friend, Mrs. Jeffries. I can't disregard his wishes entirely—"

There was a knock at the door of the private office.

"Come in," called the judge.

The door opened and the head clerk entered, ushering in Howard Jeffries, Sr. The banker, still aristocratic an dignified, but looking tired and careworn, advanced into the room and shook hands with the judge, who greeted him with a cordial smile. There was no response on the banker's face. Querulously he demanded:

"Brewster, what's that woman doing out there again? It's not the first time I've met her in this office."

Alicia looked up eagerly. "Is she out there now?" she cried.

"What right has she to come here? What's her object?" went on the banker irritatedly.

The lawyer shrugged his shoulders.

"The same old thing," he replied. "She wants me to take her case."

"Didn't you tell her it was impossible?"

"That makes no difference," laughed the judge. "She comes just the same. I've sent her away a dozen times. What am I to do if she insists on coming? We can't have her arrested. She doesn't break the furniture or beat the office boy. She simply sits and waits."

"Have you told her that I object to her coming here," demanded the banker, haughtily.

"I have," replied the judge, calmly, "but she has overruled your objection. With a covert smile he added: "You know we can't use force."

"Mr. Jeffries shrugged his shoulders er, haughtily.

"You can certainly use moral force," he said.

"What do you mean by moral force?" demanded the lawyer.

Mr. Jeffries threw up his hands as if utterly disgusted with the whole business. Almost angrily he answered:

"Moral force is moral force. I mean persuasion, of course. Good God, why can't people understand these things as I do?"

The judge said nothing, but turned to examine some papers on his desk. He hardly liked the inference that he could not see things as plainly as other people, but what was the use of getting irritated? He couldn't efford to quarrel with one of his best clients.

Alicia looked at her husband anxiously. Laying her hand on his arm, she said soothingly:

"Perhaps if I were to see her——"

Mr. Jeffries turned angrily.

"How can you think of such a thing? I can't permit my wife to come in contact with a woman of that character."

Judge Brewster, who was listening in spite of the fact that he was seemingly engrossed in his papers, pursed his lips.

"Oh, come," he said, with a forced laugh, "she's not as bad as all that."

"I'm sure she isn't," said Alicia, emphatically. "She must be amenable to reason."

The banker's wife was not altogether bad. Excessive vanity and ambition had steeled her heart and stifled impulses that were naturally good, but otherwise she was not wholly devoid of feeling. She was really sorry for this poor little woman who was fighting so bravely to save her husband. No doubt, she had inveigled Howard into marrying her, but she—Alicia—had no right to sit in judgment on her for that. If the girl was ambitious to marry above her, in what way was she more guilty than she herself had been in marrying a man she did not love, simply for his wealth and social position? Besides, Alicia was herself sorely troubled. Her conscience told her that a word from her might set the whole matter right. She might be able to rove that Underwood committel suicide. She knew she was a coward and worse than a coward because she dare not speak that word. The more she saw her husband's anger the less courage she had to do it. In any case, she argued to herself, Howard had confessed. If he shot Underwood there was no suicide, so why should she incriminate herself needlessly? But there was no reason why she should not show some sympathy for the poor girl who after all, was only doing what any good wife should do. Aloud she repeated:

"I'll see the girl and talk to her. She must listen to reason."

"Reason!" exploded the banker angrily. "How can you expect reason from a woman who hounds us, dogs our footsteps, tries to compel us to—take her up?"

Judge Brewster, who had apparently paid no attention to the banker's remarks, now turned around, Hesitatingly he said:

"I think you do her an injustice, Jeffries. She comes every day in the hope that your feelings toward your son have changed. She wishes to give color to the belief that his father's lawyers are championing his cause. She was honest enough to tell me so. You know her movements are closely watched by the newspapers and she takes good care to let the reporters think that she comes here to discuss with me the details of her husband's defense."

The banker chifted impatiently in his chair. Contemptously he said:

"The newspapers which I read don't give her the slightest attention. If they did I should refuse to read them." With growing irritation he went on:

"It's no use talking about her any more What are we going to do about this latest scandal? This woman is going on the stage to be exhibited all over the country and she proposes to use the family name"

"There is nothing to prevent her," said the lawyer, dryly

The banker jumped to his feet and exclaimed angrily:

"There must be! Good God, Brewster, surely you can obtain an injunction restraining her from using the family name! You must do something. What do you advise?"

"I advise patience," replied the judge calmly.

But Mr. Jeffries had no patience. He was a man who was not accustomed to have his wishes thwarted. He did not understand why there should be the slightest difficulty in carrying out his instructions.

"Anyone can advise patience!" he exclaimed, hotly. "but that's not doing anything." Banging the desk angrily with his fist, he exclaimed: "I want something done!"

Judge Brewster looked up at his client with surprise. The judge never lost his temper. Even in the most acrimonious wrangles in the court room he was always the sauve, polished gentleman. There was a shade of reproach in his tone as he replied:

"Come, come, don't lose your temper! I'll do what I can, but there is nothing to be done in the way you suggest. The most I can do is to remain loyal to you, although—to be quite candid—I confess it goes against the grain to keep my hands off this case. As I told your wife there are certain features about it which interest me keenly. I feel that you are wrong to—"

"No, Brewster!" interrupted Mr. Jeffries, explosively. "I'm right! I'm right! You know it, but you won't admit it."

To Be Continued.

THE BEST TEACHER

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She writes:

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"I was greatly bothered with weak stomach and indigestion, with formation of gas after eating, and tried many remedies for it but did not find relief.

"Then I decided I must diet and see if I could overcome the difficulty that way. My choice of food was Grape-Nuts because the doctor told me I could not digest starchy food.

"Grape-Nuts food has been a great benefit to me, for I feel like a different person since I begun to eat it. It is wonderful to me how strong my nerves have become. I advise everyone to try it, for experience is the best teacher.

"If you have any stomach trouble—can't digest your food, use Grape-Nuts food for breakfast at least, and you won't be able to praise it enough when you see how different you feel." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

If there are any Blade readers who have grown pecans in Michigan, let them please tell the rest of us about it through the medium of the Farmstead columns.—G. M. H., Honor, Mich.

Will somebody kindly tell me when and where to grow celery? Also when and how often to pick ducks? But don't say: "When the feathers are ripe." Do the females stop laying when picked?—I. H., New Canton, Ill.

I have a lot of bushes to cut. Will some reader of the Farmstead tell me the right time to cut them so they will die?—S. T., Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

I would be pleased to have a remedy for a skin disease which affects the udders of cows. The skin gets hard and more or less sore and inflamed, and spreads rapidly. I have lost the use of one good cow from it. It seems to affect old animals more than the young. I once thought it was from lying on decomposing sawdust used as bedding. I have one fresh cow, recently purchased for $50, that I fear will be ruined by it, for it is spreading to legs and belly. I have used lard and sulphur, well rubbed in, and axle grease, but it has done no good. Any information on the subject will be thankfully received.—F. P. W., Fitzgerald, Georgia.

I have been a reader of The Blade for several years, and have gotten many valuable recipes through the Farmstead column. I am after information now. I have a foxhound bitch 5 years old. She comes in heat every six months. The last two times she has been in when it was time for her to have pups, although she had not been bred at all. She will make sack, give milk, prepare a nest and stay in it, just as if she had given birth to a litter. Of course, it makes her worthless about one-half the time. Will someone tell we what can be done in this case?—G. S., Brave, Pa.

The Poor Butter Maker.

T., Liberty, Ind.—Feed your cow as follows: One quart of cornmeal, one quart of wheat bran, pour on bubbling hot water, enough to make it the thickness of molasses. When cold enough to feed give to cow while milking, twice a day. Strain the milk into shallow or common tin pans; set on top of stove in kitchen until the milk begins to get wrinkly on top, and then set the pans of milk on shelves in a cool place to raise cream. Skim at the usual time. Keep the cream in shallow pans and stir twice a day. Churn every third day. This is the English way of making sweet cream butter, which sells for a higher price than sour cream butter. Use one ounce of salt to each pound of butter.—J. S., Waterloo, Ill.

For Scours in Calves.

For scours in calves or pigs give one teaspoonful of powdered alum dissolved in one cup of warm water. Either put it in their feed or pour it down them for three successive mornings. If not checked then increase the dose according to the needs of the case. When checked give less.

G., Brandon, Vt.—Probably your hens are afflicted with cholera. Sometimes they die suddenly with that disease. Treat as for cholera.—Mrs. E. T., Owego, N. Y.

Rye Dangerous.

C., West Union, W. Va.—Rye is dangerous food for brooding animals, for it causes more or less ergot.

Alfalfa can be sown successfully in the spring, together with wheat. Of wheat one bushel to the acre is plenty, with two quarts of alfalfa seed. The growing wheat makes plenty of shade for the alfalfa and you get a double crop; the yield is more and you will get more than your alfalfa seed back. Always bluestone your wheat seed.—C. B. H., Jicarilla, N. M.

Old-Fashioned Methods.

A writer in the Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean says the old-fashioned farmer that year after year cropped off his land, gaining nothing and losing everything, has almost disappeared. The farmer who carries the mark of success is the one that has given up such practices of vandalism and is using the live stock method of farming, where he gains everything and loses nothing.

One of the queerest facts that we are confronted with at present is that the city boy is anxious to get on a farm, while the boy on the farm is equally anxious to get into city and commercial life. The reason can be summed up as follows: The country boy has not realized the possibilities that modern farming offer him and is anxious to leave the old home where his father has struggled for years and not gained anything. The boy in the city realizes the necessity of fresh products for the consumption of the city consumer, and sees his opportunity before him. Coming from the city as he does he is used to the use of modern implements in all his work. Consequently when he goes to the farm he will be equally modern in his farming methods as he was in the city in other work. Our advice to the boy on the farm is to stay where he is, but to apply a little of the gray matter in his skull to his work and to adopt modern methods in farming. One of the most profitable but sadly neglected branches of farm work is the live stock farm.

Specialty farming is a great thing, we'll admit, but the greatest thing yet discovered is the combining of different branches of farming, such as poultry and fruit, poultry and live stock, dairy and fruit and poultry. Such combinations can be made without adding to the amount of land already used and at the same time the soil is not worn out. The profits are increased.

Interesting Suggestions.

The story is told of a young farmer just starting out for himself who paid $25 apiece for the chickens he used as a foundation stock. In spite of what the old fashioned farmer may say that young man had the correct idea; it was to start right.

The other day, says an editor of a farm page in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, we found ourselves in the midst of an argument with a friend as to why it is that the boy on the farm hardly ever makes a good athlete. He lives in the open air and it seemed more probable to us that he ought to defeat the city chap in any race, no matter how hard or how long it might be. The friend told us that the boy on the farm has to work so hard that at night he is unable to put up a hard race. His mind and body are taxed to the uttermost to do his daily work and when it comes to racing he is no more able to race than the city chap before he starts training. This very fact explains the need of athletics in our schools for both city and country boys. It brings into play muscles and mind work that would never be exercised.

We are told that there are two sides to everything; that there are two kinds of farmers, those who are successful and those who are unsuccessful. They may be defined in another way—those who return to the soil something for everything they take, or those who take everything and return nothing. To which class do you belong? Are you successful or unsuccessful?

Don't make the mistake of thinking that your son must remain on the old homestead all his life. If he wants to go west or south, and you see that he is determined and actually means to do something in the new country, give him your blessing and send him on. He will never be contented on the old place and the new country may be the beginning of a great career.

One of the worst sins that could be committed by our farmers is that of allowing their money to waste away in lost manure or in allowing the machinery to rust away. Keep the machinery under cover and use the manure as often as possible. It will be money in your pocket to do so.

LIVE STOCK

Breeding Ewes.

Ewes should be in good flesh condition before they are put into winter quarters. Weak, emaciated ewes cannot bring vigorous, well developed lambs in the spring. It is imperative to have the ewe flock in good condition during the winter, so that they may bring good robust lambs and supply them with plenty of nourishment.

Overcrowding the ewe flock during winter is the direct cause of many losses. It not only causes ewes to become sluggish and dull, but frequently it raises the temperature of the barn and causes the eyes to perspire ,and when they are turned out in the yards they develop colds with the result of catarrh.

If possible they should be kept in flocks of 20 to 40 ewes. In this way there will be less danger of crowding and they will exercise freely. Breeding ewes should have exercise, and every day when the weather is fine they should be allowed to roam over the yards and pastures. Out of door exercise and plenty of pasture will insure a crop of thrifty and well developed lambs next spring.

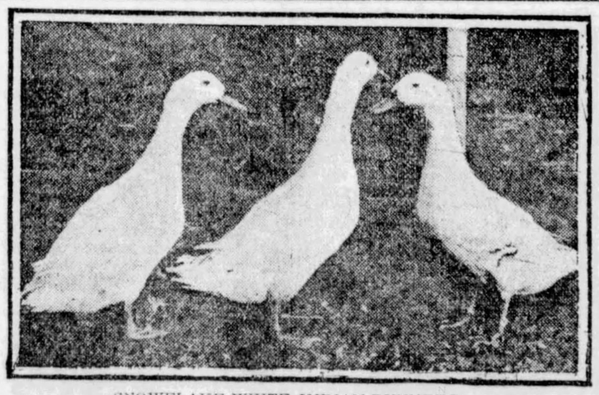
Water for Hogs.

One of the very common mistakes which farmers make in looking after their hogs is in neglecting to provide plenty of water. Some men seem to think that it is sufficient to pour a bucketful or two of water in the troughs two or three times daily, even during the warmest weather. However, it has been conclusively proven that this method is very unsatisfactory. When applied in this fashion the hogs are liable to drink more water at one time than is good for them, and at the same time are not able to drink enough to supply their wants for a period of six or eight hours.

Even if the troughs are kept partially filled with water the water exposed in this manner becomes unfit for drinking purposes. Beginning about May 1 and continuing until freezing time is in evidence there should be a hog waterer of some kind in every yard, of cool, clean drinking water. There are a number of patent hog-waterers on the market, and most of them are good enough to answer the purpose. They nearly all combine the principle of furnishing the water in small drinking cups and having the supply regulated by a float of some kind.

When supplied in this fashion the hogs are enabled to drink a small portion, whenever they desire it, and the water is at all times kept cool and fresh. If the actions of a herd of hogs are watched closely during hot or cold days it will be noticed that they will take or attempt to take a drink every few minutes. Be sure to supply them with plenty of water, but in the right way.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS



SNOWFLAKE WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS.

Much has been said and written about Indian Runner ducks. The above illustration shows three fine specimens—prize winners in a field of hundreds of competitors. They are owned by an Indian woman, who believes that no breed of poultry is re owned by an Indiana woman, who especially the white variety. This breed lays a white-shelled egg, and will average 225 eggs a year when properly cared for.

ed in the spring disk well and apply to each acre 300 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash and plow and harrow well; then broadcast 100 pounds of nirate of soda to stimulate and feed a new growth of wood and foliage, so that we may expect a crop of fruit l ter.

As soon as warm enough for cowpeas, broadcast the seed at the rate of a bushel to the acre, and when these are forming pods turn in hogs or sheep to graze. When the crop is mostly consumed, disk well and in August or later sow to rye which may remain as a cover crop till the following spring. Then it may be plowed under after disking, so as to cut up the stems as much as possible, and again plant to cowpeas.

Before the trees are in bloom spray with Bordeaux mixture and again when the bloom is ready to fall. If there are scale or other insects, these must be routed by the prescribed means, though it may take eternal vigilance to do it. The work required will not be very much when measured by the returns that we may reasonably expect, and it will add much to the appearance to the farm and enhance its value to a great degree.—D. C. Cornman, in Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

POULTRY

Market Poultry Fat.

Poultry marketed from the farm consists of cockerels, or males under one year, roosters, pullets culled from standard-bred stock, hens, guineas, doves, ducks, geese and turkeys. They are generally sold alive in summer and early autumn, and both alive and dressed in late autumn and winter.

To bring the highest market price market poultry, whether alive or dressed, should be in good health, of large size and well fattened. The laws of Minnesota make it an offense punishable by a fine of not less than $50, or imprisonment in jail for not less than 60 days, for selling, or offering for sale, sick, diseased or decaying poultry. Disease is usually disclosed by a white or black comb and a stilted walk.

All poultry marketed should be fat. This condition is the chief factor in determining the price per pound. Fat old hens, of whatever weight, often command a higher price than young, tender spring chickens. Chickens fattened with ground grains and skim milk or buttermilk are called "milk-fed chickens" and command fancy prices. At the Crookston Station, Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, three and a half months old, gained two pounds in 21 days at a cost of less than five cents per pound gain.—N. E. Chapman, University Farm, St. Paul.

TRAPPING

Marshes Are Valuable.

According to the annual report of the biological survey recently submitted to Secretary Wilson, the rearing of fur-bearing animals in the United States for their pelts continues to be a subject of much interest. Skunks, muskrats, mink and foxes are reared in captivity or on preserves under control of breeders. The large prices asked for mature black foxes for breeding purposes has resulted in continuing the industry in the hands of a very few. Comparatively few attempts have been made to raise mink in the United States, but experiments are being conducted in co-operation with the National Zoological Park with a view of determining the most successful methods of rearing these animals. Muskrat farming has probably reached its highest point of development on the eastern shore of Maryland. Muskrat marshes are worth more measured by their actual income than cultivated farms of like acreage in the same vicinity. Only one other animal in the world, the European rabbit, exceeds the muskrat in the number of skins marketed.

Rabbit Pest.

The European rabbit, introduced on Farallon Islands, California, and Laysan Island, Hawaii, has become such a pest that efforts will be made to reduce its number on Laysan Island. Every effort has been made to stop the sale of plumage of certain birds, gulls, terns, and especially herons. New regulations passed under the Alaska game law practically makes game refuges of five islands in southeastern Alaska. Instructions have been given to the revenue cutters in Bering Sea to insure a strict enforcement of the law protecting walrus.

THE ORCHARD

The Neglected Apple.

It is a matter of great regret to one who loves the apple to see the neglected orchards on so many farms. Instead of healthy trees, bearing a load of beautiful fruit, we see too often only the ghastly remains of what was once a thing of beauty.

In an extended trip over different portions of Missouri I found all too many farms where the orchard was the one place that had a forsaken air, unless it was of commercial proportions, when it received, as a matter of course, the attention that any other money crop must receive if its owner expects any profit.

But the family orchard! Every one knows the picture presented; unpruned, with dead or decaying limbs, and even portions of the trunk nearly rotten, yet bravely trying to serve humanity, and each tree giving some sort of fruit, though it might be faulty and inferior. Sometimes the gaps in the orchards have been filled with young trees, which but accentuated the dilapidation of the old ones.

To remedy this as much as possible, the old, decayed, diseased parts of the trees should be cut away and burned. The pruning may be left till the trees are dormant, when all water sprouts and branches that interfere with free passage of air and sunlight may be cut away. If there is a crop of weeds and grass, mow and rake it and cart away. Clean up all around the base of the trees and scrape off the old bark and wash the trunk and larger limbs with very strong soapsuds.

As soon as the ground can be plow-

Purchase a Southern Farm

Prices range from $10 an acre up. Nature favors you with big crops, ample rain, mild winters, enjoyable summers. Social, religious, and school privileges the best. Beef, pork, poultry, sheep, and dairying pay handsomely. Large profits in alfalfa, truck, corn, cotton, oats and apples. Great industrial openings in all parts of the South. "Southern Field" state booklets and all facts free.

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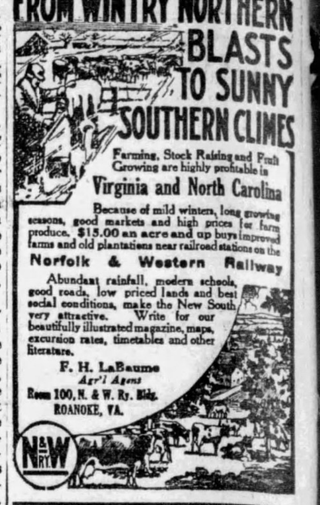
FROM WINTRY NORTHERN BLASTS TO SUNNY SOUTHERN CLIMES



Farming, Stock Raising and Fruit Growing are highly profitable in

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First person in each township. Guaranteed to make first class butter from milk or cream in 2 to 7 min. 1 to 10 gal. capacity. Write today sure. Get one Free. Agents Wanted.
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48 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c. for large, fine, Nineteenth Annual Poultry Book.
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Greider's Fine Catalogue
and calendar of fine, pure-bred poultry for 1913. This book contains many pages of poultry facts. 70 different varieties, some shown in natural colors, all illustrated and described. Tells how to make hens lay, raise and care for them, all about the Famous Greider Incubators and Brooders. Shows photo of the largest poultry farm in Penn. Prices of breeding stock and eggs for hatching, and supplies within reach of all. A perfect guide to all poultry raisers. Send 10c for this noted book on poultry.
B. H. GREIDER, Box 36, Rheems, Pa.

125 Egg Incubator and Brooder BOTH FOR $10
If ordered together.
Freight paid east of Rockies. Hot water copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Send for it today.
Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 148 Racine, Wis.

STRONGEST FENCE MADE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO FARM
26-inch Hog Fence.....14c.
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80-rod spool Barb Wire, $1.55
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New Crop Grown at Farmer Prices. In addition a lot of extra FREE SEEDS thrown in with every order.
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Our Grand Big Illustrated Catalog of all Farm and Garden Seeds is now ready and free to you. Write for it today. Send names and address of neighbors who buy seeds. Address
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STEEL ROOFING $1.25 PER 100 SQ. FT.
Greatest Roofing offer ever published. New, high grade, durable Steel Corrugated Roofing, $1.25 2½in. x 2½ in. Per 100 sq. ft. When ordering this lot mention 7-Ad-760. This price is f. o. b. Chicago. Write for Freight Paid Prices We can furnish Roofing and Siding from the cheapest to the best. Write for our prices on Galvanized Roofing at $2.50 per 100 sq. ft. and up.
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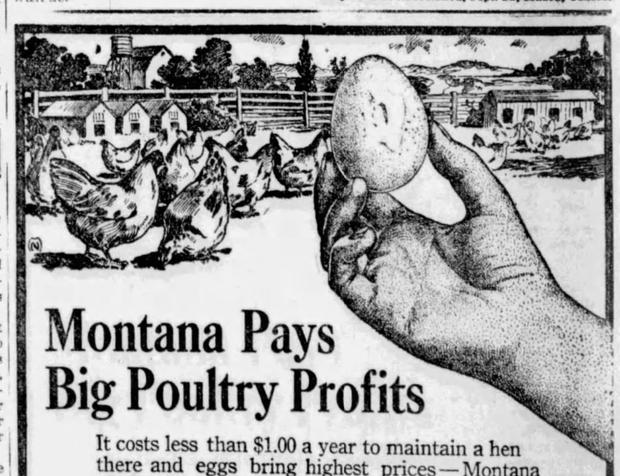
Valuable Information on Ceiling, Siding & Roofing
CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. Dept., J93, Chicago

The agricultural department estimates the injury done to the crops of the United States by insect pests at $420,000,000 a year. Many of them can be suppressed only by birds.

Don't fail to read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

According to European figures the fatalities now attending aviation hardly exceed one death for each 100,000 miles flown, as compared with one for each 1,000 miles three years ago.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.



Montana Pays Big Poultry Profits

It costs less than $1.00 a year to maintain a hen there and eggs bring highest prices—Montana needs more eggs. The climate is favorable—feed cheap—market always good.

Grasp the Opportunity Montana Offers You

Within the next decade this wonderful state will make thousands of people independently wealthy. There are millions of acres of rich land that can be homesteaded or purchased at low prices. This land, as the country develops, will more than treble in value.

Spend a few weeks in Montana, see the land, meet the people and realize just how big the opportunities are that await you there. On the first and third Tuesdays of every month low round trip homeseekers' tickets are on sale via the

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CHICAGO

ECZEMA WOULD ITCH AND BURN

Came Out In Watery Pimples, Would Have to Walk Floor, Could Not Put Hands in Water, Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

Box 7, Gowan, Minn.—"My eczema came out in watery pimples, a kind of a rash, and looked like watery milk when I would scratch it. And then Oh! how it would itch and burn! My hands were so bad that I could not do anything about the house. I could not wash my face or comb my hair at times. It was on the inside on my hands and feet. My trouble began with having my hands in water too much. My hands would itch and burn so I would have to walk the floor and when I would do that my feet would bleed. As for putting my hands in water, I could not, for if I did my hands would bleed and my feet the same. I was not able to wear my shoes for three months.

"I tried different kinds of remedies but they did no good. By using Cuticura Soap and Ointment I was cured in four months and have seen nothing of the trouble in three years." (Signed) Miss Ada Erickson, May 9, 1912.

Why not have a clear skin, soft white hands, a clean scalp and good hair? It is your birthright. Cuticura Soap with an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment will bring about these coveted conditions in most cases when all else fails. Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST WHEN SHIP GOES DOWN

Newport News, Va., Jan. 4.—The steamer Julia Luckenbach, from Port Tampa to Baltimore, was sunk off Tangier Gas Buoy, in Chesapeake Bay, shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning, having been in collision with the British steamer Indrakuala. The Luckenbach was struck in the bow. Twenty-two lives were lost, including Captain Gilbert and his wife.

Eight men, including the second mate of the Luckenbach, were taken from the rigging of the sunken ship after they had clung to life for six hours in the gale which was sweeping the bay. Others in the rigging with them, numbed by the cold, dropped off one by one, and drowned.

REFORM LAWS UP TO LEGISLATURES

Social Betterment Appears Aim of Program Mapped Out for Sessions.

Illinois will hold the center of the stage among the 12 middle western states whose legislatures meet in regular session beginning early this month.

With two United States senators to be elected under the first Democratic state administration in 20 years, with a band of 26 legislators from the Progressive party fighting Republicans and Democrats, and no party holding a majority in either house or on joint ballot, it seems certain that the forty-eighth general assembly, which will be called to order January 8, will become one of the most notable that has met at Springfield.

Not only is a deadlock in connection with the senatorships almost a certainty in Illinois, but a bitter contest over organization of the legislature, which may delay the regular work of the session for weeks, is said to be imminent.

Social Betterment the Aim.

Wisconsin probably will attract next greatest attention by the work of its legislature. Wisconsin has mapped out a comprehensive program of "social betterment" legislation for the year 1913 far in advance of other states in the middle west, if not in the country. Efforts to establish a system of land colonization that will make possible the "back-to-the-land" movement for the man with little money; a mothers' pension plan, and a minimum wage bill, are a few of the measures that will be considered.

Besides Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota and Kansas will elect a United States senator. Indiana, Missouri and Wisconsin will not elect a senator.

Indications point to the election from these seven states of four Republican senators, at least two, and possibly three, Democrats, and one Progressive. Illinois may choose two Democrats or name one Democrat and a Republican, or other party member, to fill the short term opened by the refusal of the United States senate to consider William Lorimer's election valid.

In Michigan, despite rumors of a combination against him, William Alden Smith, Republican, has declared that he is certain of election. Iowa is slated to return to Washington William S. Kenyon, Republican. Nebraska, unless the unexpected happens, will name George W. Norris, Progressive. In South Dakota, Thomas Sterling, Republican primary nominee, may be opposed by Senator Robert J. Gamble. In Minnesota, the return of Senator Knute Nelson seems assured. In Kansas, it is expected that Judge W. H. Thompson, Democrat, will be elected to succeed Senator Charles Curtis.

In Ohio, Governor-elect James M. Cox will attempt to limit the legislative session to 60 or 90 days. Acts for the validation of the new Ohio constitution will take up much of the time of the legislators.

In Indiana, the legislature is expected to be involved in a fight by the Taggart faction of Democrats to elect a speaker.

Princess Who's Heir to Holland's Throne

This is a recent picture of Princess Juliana Wilhelmina, the little girl who will some day be the ruler of the Netherlands. She was born April 30, 1909. The little princess is very popular in Holland.

QUEEN MARY LIKES ROSES

Hundreds of New Bushes in Buckingham Palace Gardens.

London, Dec. 31.—Queen Mary's favorite flower is the rose, and some hundreds of new trees are just being placed in the gardens at Buckingham Palace, particularly where her majesty can see them from the windows of her private apartments.

Perhaps as is only becoming in a former duchess of York, she displays a leading toward the white rose, with the deep crimson rose next in favor. A new rose garden was provided for her entertainment last year at Windsor.

Even a royal household has its domestic storm waves, Queen Mary, who is nothing if not old fashioned in her ideas and ways, disapproves of the luxurious tendency of the age, which has spread even to the servants. Consequently there has been retrenchment lately at Buckingham palace. And when the household staff complained of the food provided for recently and the Queen heard of it she said they were quite at liberty to quit the royal household.

LINER AMERIKA GOES AGROUND

Water Low and She Grounds Off Staten Island.

New York, Jan. 4.—The big Hamburg-American liner Amerika, outward bound, ran aground today off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and immediately hoisted the signal "not under control."

The Amerika left her pier at 8 o'clock this morning and began nosing her way down the harbor in a 60-mile gale. Owing to last night's violent wind and its continuation today the tide was three feet below normal, and because of this the big vessel stuck in the mud. Sheltered in the lee of the Staten Island shore, her condition was not serious.

JEFF DAVIS' DEATH BRINGS CONTEST

Arkansas Senator Dies Suddenly at Little Rock After Day at Office.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 3.—Definite arrangements for the funeral of the late United States Senator Jeff Davis have not been completed this morning, but it is probable that the services will take place next Sunday and that his body will be placed in the family burial plot at Russellville.

Senator Davis died suddenly at 12:35 o'clock this morning of heart failure, the culmination of an illness of several months. However, his condition apparently was improving and yesterday he was at his office the greater part of the day.

The death of Senator Davis, on the eve of the ratification of his re-election by the legislature, creates a peculiar political situation in Arkansas, and while an authoritative statement has not been made, a special primary will probably be called to select a successor for the full term beginning March 4, next. As an alternative, it is suggested that the legislature would have power to name the new senator.

Governor George W. Donaghey, who will retire from office January 13, and Congressman W. A. Oldfield had tentatively announced that they would be candidates for the United States senate two years hence to succeed Senator James P. Clarke.

Esteemed in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The sudden death of Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas came as a distinct shock to his friends in the capital this morning. The senator left Washington December 13 to spend the Christmas holidays at home, and at that time appeared in the best of spirits. He had not been in good health for some time, although his condition did not occasion his friends much alarm.

Since taking his seat in the senate in 1907, Senator Davis had grown steadily in the esteem of his fellow members. At first he was regarded as an extreme radical in his views. When death overtook him he was chairman of the senate committee on the Mississippi river and its tributaries and a number of the committees on claims, coast and insular survey, interior department expenditures, immigration, Indian depredations, private land claims and public lands.

A committee of the senate will be named to attend the funeral.

IS EPILEPSY CONQUERED?

New York Physicians Have Many Cures to Their Credit.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Advices from every direction fully confirm previous reports that the remarkable treatment for epilepsy being administered by the consulting physicians of the Waterman Laboratories is achieving wonderful results. Old and stubborn cases have been greatly benefited and many patients claim to have been entirely cured.

Persons suffering from epilepsy should write at once to Waterman Laboratories, 122 East 25th st., Branch 621, New York, for a supply of the remedy which is being distributed gratuitously.

—Advertisement.

HALF OF US COUSINS

David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford So Declares

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—Half the people of the United States are descendants of a common ancestor, according to the advance reports of a book about to be published by David-Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University and president of the eugenics commission of the American Breeders' Association.

Based upon an exhaustive study of a thousand American families, Dr. Jordan says that Isabella de Vermandois, daughter of a crusader, wife of the Duke of Warren, who lived in the twelfth century, is the common progenitor of the millions whom he stamps the "fittest" of the English speaking race.

Dr. Jordan has labored to make clear the road to the improvement of the race. The mating of mother Isabella's children, he says, is a step toward the ideal of eugenics.

Dr. Jordan has found that all the descendants of royalty live in cities, rural districts being unrepresented.

A dozen American cities are accorded descendants of kings and queens, many celebrated personages being included in the list. New York leads in the lists of individuals, having seven, while Chicago has only three, but when Dr. Jordan got down to the southern cities he had to enumerate the royal descendants by families.

MOUSE PUTS NEW SPOTS ON SUN

Getting Into Spectrohelioscope, It Drives Astronomers to Hysterics.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 31.—Solar research at the Mount Wilson observatory during the last week nearly caused an epidemic of hysteria among the scientists connected with it, all because a mouse with an exploring turn of mind got into the bellows of the spectrohelioscope.

Strange photographs of the sun were recorded. First, what looked like a dromedary appeared to have taken possession of the sun. Then other large "sun spots" appeared which heightened the near panic of the scientists.

Now the mouse has been discovered and exterminated and the sun again is spotless except for the usual old landmarks.

MANIACS KILL ONE, HURT NINE

Frightened by Fire in Asylum, They Roam Streets.

Elvasa, Portugal, Jan. 3.—One person was killed and nine others seriously injured this morning by a group of five terrified maniacs who had been released by firemen from an insane asylum in the outskirts of this city which had caught fire.

Altogether 35 lunatics were set free and they rushed howling through the streets for some time. Thirty of them, however, were easily gathered together and confined in the municipal building, but the other five secured some iron rods from a scrap heap and, attacked every one they met. Several hours passed before they were overpowered.

WHITELAW REID BURIED

President, Church Dignitaries and Diplomats Present

New York, Jan. 4.—The body of Whitelaw Reid, late ambassador to Great Britain, was carried today to its last resting place in the Sleepy Hollow cemetery at Tarrytown. President Taft, cabinet officers, representatives of the army and navy and of the British embassy, the bereaved family and hundreds of friends and associates of the late ambassador attended the funeral this morning in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. During the night the steel casket rested in the cathedral crypt, guarded by a company of marines. For the funeral services it was brought into the chancel. Bishop David H. Green conducted the service, assisted by Bishop Leonard, of Cleveland, representing the diocese of Ohio, in which Mr. Reid used to reside. Bishop Boyd Carpenter, canon of Westminster Abbey, represented the clergy of England.

President Taft came from Washington with Secretary of State Knox, Charles D. Hilles, the President's secretary, and Major Thomas L. Rhoades, his military aide. Great Britain was represented by her American ambassador, James Bryce, and members of his suite and the officers of the cruiser Natal, which brought the body across the Atlantic. The United States army was officially represented by Maj. General Barry, and the navy by Rear Admiral Fiske.

Among others present were Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, the Polar explorer, representing the Pilgrims of Great Britain, and ex-President Theodore Roosevelt from the American Pilgrims.

POINTS IN MESSAGE BY GOV. HARMON

Recommends county tax commissioner in place of assessors and boards of review, similar to Edwards bill defeated by last assembly.

Publication and distribution of personal tax returns.

Urges economy in administration of state affairs.

Favors retention of tax limit provisions.

Urges better management of finances in state school system.

Urges retention of improved state penitentiary at Columbus instead of establishing prison farm.

Commends work of state board of awards. Opposes any important amendment until compensation measure has been fully tested.

WOOLLEY NOT PROHIBITIONIST

Former Dry Candidate Says People Don't Want That Party.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 4.—John G. Woolley, 1900 candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket, today announced at the Battle Creek Sanitarium that he has quit the "water wagon" party. He takes the stand that it has outlived its usefulness and that the people have clearly demonstrated that they do not want prohibition through the medium of a national political party.

Mr. Woolley points out that the party lost 100,000 votes at the last general election. He will work along local option lines. "Incidentally," said Mr. Woolley, "party lines are growing weaker. There are at least two kinds of Democrats, two kinds of Republicans, and several brands of Progressives."

FISH CAUGHT BY TELEPHONE

"Angler" Has Only to Press Button, No Worms Necessary.

Paris, Dec. 31.—A French inventor has just taken out a patent for the catching of fish by telephone. It already has been established that fish when swimming emit certain sounds, which can be easily detected by the microphone.

The inventor's idea is very simple. His apparatus consists of a microphone detector and a detonator, sunk in the water and connected by wires with the post of observation, which may be at some distance from the river bank. When fish in any number pass the microphone detector the sound is heard by the watcher, who has only to press a button to explode the detonator. Fish killed by the explosion would float, and a sweep of the net would bring them to the bank.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

I am making a fortune selling Pure Fruit Candy. Any brainy person can do likewise so if you want to make more money than you ever possessed, write me and I will start you in business. I am glad to help others, who, like myself, need money. People say "the candy is the best they ever tasted"—therein lies the beauty of the business—the candy is eaten immediately and more ordered. You don't have to canvass you sell right from your own home. I made $12 the first day. So can you. Isabelle Inez, Block 21, East Liberty, Pittsburg, Pa.—Advertisement.

9 COWBOY GUARDS KILLED: ROBBERS SECURE $90,000

Valenca-do-Minho, Portugal, Jan. 3.—A daring band of smugglers on the Portuguese Spanish frontier carried off $90,000 in cash today after a fierce battle with a cattle raiser and 40 of his herdsmen in the course of which nine of the cowboys were killed and 11 severely wounded.

Jose Murilhaes, one of the best known cattle breeders in the province of Minho, had been for several weeks passing from fair to fair and had disposed of three herds of bulls. He then started for home, with the Portuguese equivalent of $90,000 in bank notes and cash with him. He was guarded by 40 of his herdsmen.

Early this morning, while he was passing close to the border between Portugal and Sapin, he was suddenly attacked by a large band of armed smugglers, who fired on his party from behind rocks and thickets. The herdsmen returned the fire with vigor, but were finally forced to flee. They carried Murilhees, who had been seriously wounded, but left the whole of the money and 23 of their comrades on the field, nine of them dead and most of the others fatally injured.

The civil guards of the entire province have been called out and are searching for the smugglers and the treasure, but no trace of them has been found.

He Comes Up Smiling

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

leaned comfortably back in the roomy depths.

"Home, Henry," said he languidly to an imaginary chauffeur.

A honk, honk behind him answered. He leaned from the car and saw another turn into the road and come toward him. An elderly gentleman, fat, serious, important, was at the wheel. Beside him sat a lady, and a chauffeur languished in the tonneau.

"Hello, Thomas," called the old gentleman with the affability of a performing elephant, addressing the Watermelon by the name of his car, as is the custom of the road.

"Hello, William," answered the Watermelon, wondering why they called him Thomas.

The old gentleman flushed angrily and the lady laughed, a delightful laugh of girlish amusement. The Watermelon smiled.

"We are a Packard," explained the old gentleman stiffly.

"Are you?" said the Watermelon, wholly unimpressed by the information. "Well, I ain't a Thomas."

"I called you by the name of your car," said the old gentleman. "I surmiss that you have not had one long."

"I don't feel as if I owned it now," the Watermelon admitted.

The old gentleman smiled genially. Anything was pardonable but flippancy in response to his own utterances, none of which was ever lacking in weight or importance. The young man, it seemed, was only ignorant.

"Are you in trouble?" he asked with a gleam of anticipated pleasure in his eyes. To tinker with a machine and accomplish nothing but a crying need for an immediate bath was his dearest recreation.

"No," said the Watermelon, thinking of the three, ten, in the pocket of the new clothes of the lonely swimmer. "I ain't — yet."

The old gentleman was vaguely disappointed. "Can you run your machine?" he asked, hopeful of a reply in the negative.

"No," said the Watermelon.

"Won't go, eh?" The old gentleman turned off the power of his car and stepped forth, agilely, joyfully, prepared to do irreparable damage to the stranger's car. He drew off his gloves and slipped them into his pocket, then for a moment he hesitated.

"Where is your chauffeur?"

"I haven't one," said the Watermelon.

The old gentleman disapproved. "Until you know more about your machine, you should have one," said he oratorically. "I am practically an expert, and yet I always take mine with me."

He waved aside any comment on his own meritorious conduct and foresight and turned to the machine. "There is probably something the matter with the carburetor," said he, and raised the hood.

"Probably," admitted the Watermelon, alighting and peering into the engine beside the old gentleman.

"Father," suggested the lady gently, "maybe you had better let Alphonse—"

Alphonse, sure of the reply, made no move to alight and assist.

The old gentleman, his head nearly out of sight, peering here and there, tapping this and sounding that, replied with evidence annoyance. "Certainly, not, Henrietta. I am perfectly capable."

His words trailed off into vague mutterings.

The Watermelon glanced at the lady, girl or woman, he was not sure which. Between 30 and 35, the unconquerable youth of the modern age radiated from every fold of her dainty frock, from the big hat and graceful veil. Her hair was soft and brown and thick, her mouth was rather large, thin lipped and humorous, and yet pathetic, the mouth of one who laughs through tears, seeing the piteous, so closely intermingled with the amusing. Her eyes were brown, clever, with delicate brows and a high smooth forehead. The Watermelon decided that she was not very pretty, but distinctly classy. She was watching him with amused approval, oddly mingled with wistfulness, for the Watermelon was young and tall and graceful, good looking and boyish. His man's mouth and square chin were overtopped by his laughing woman's eyes, soft and gentle and dreaming, a face that fascinated men as well as women. And he was young and she was—25. He smiled at the friendliness he saw in her eyes and turned to the old gentleman, who was now thoroughly absorbed.

"I need a monkey wrench," said he. "I thought at first that there was something the matter with the carburetor, but think now that it must be in the crank shaft assembly."

"Oh, yes," agreed the Watermelon vaguely, and got the wrench from the tool box as directed.

"I think that maybe you had better let us tow you to some garage," said the lady timorously, her voice barely audible above the old gentleman's noisy administrations.

"Search me," returned the Watermelon, standing by to lend assistance with every tool from the box in his arms or near by where he could reach it instantly at an imperious command.

"Automobiles," said the lady, "are like the modern schoolmarms, always breaking down."

"Like hoboes," suggested the Watermelon, "always broke."

The old gentleman straightened up. "There is something the matter with the gasolene inlet valve," he announced firmly.

"The whole car must be rotten," surmised the Watermelon, catching the oil can as it was about to slip from his already overburdened hands.

"No, no," returned the old gentleman, reassuringly, as he buttoned his long linen duster securely. "The crank shaft seems to be all right, but the—"

He knelt down, still talking, and the Watermelon had a horrible fear for a moment that his would-be benefactor was about to offer up prayers for the safety of the car. He reached out his hand to stay proceedings, when the old gentleman spoke:

"I must get under the car."

"Maybe it's all right," suggested the Watermelon, who did not like the idea of being forced to go after him with the tools.

"Father," the lady's voice was gentle, but firm, and the old gentleman paused. "Let Alphonse go. You know we are to dine with the Bartletts. Alphonse, please find out what the trouble is."

Alphonse alighted promptly. He was a thin, dapper little man with a blase superiority that was impressive as betokening a profound knowledge of the idiosyncrasies of motor-cars. He plainly had no faith in the old gentleman's diagnosis. He approached the car and announced the trouble practically at once.

"There is no gasolene."

The old gentleman was not in the least perturbed over his own slight error in judgment. "A frequent, very frequent oversight," said he, rising. "We will tow you to the hotel, my dear sir. You can get the gasolene there."

"Never mind," said the Watermelon. "I can hoof it."

"Hoof it!" The old gentleman was pained and hurt. "Hoof it, when I have my car right here! No, indeed. Alphonse, get the rope."

The Watermelon protested. "Aw, really, you know—"

"Weren't you going to the hotel?"

"I was thinking some of it. But the car—"

"Alphonse, get the rope. It will be a pleasure. We have always got to lend assistance to a broken car. We may be in the same fix ourselves some day."

Alphonse brought the rope and the Watermelon watched them adjust it. When the last knot was tied to the old gentleman's liking, he turned to the Watermelon and presented him with his card. The Watermelon took it and read the name, "Brig. General Charles Montrose Crossman, U. S. A., Retired." Then, not to be outdone, he reached in the still unexplored pockets of his new clothes with confident ease, and finding a pocketbook, drew it forth, opened it on the mere chance that there would be a card within, found one and presented it to the general with lofty unconcern, trusting that the general and owner of the clothes were not acquainted.

"William Hargrave Batchelor," read the general aloud, while his round fat face beamed with pleasure. "I have heard about you, sir, and am glad to make your acquaintance."

The Watermelon grasped the extended hand and wrung it with fervor. "The pleasure is all mine," said he with airy grace and sublime self-assurance.

"Let me present you to my daughter, Henrietta, this is young Mr. Batchelor, of New York. You have read about him, my dear, in the papers. He broke the cotton ring on Wall street last week. You may remember. Miss Crossman, Mr. Batchelor."

The girl put out her hand and the Watermelon shook it. Her hand was slender and white, soft as velvet and well cared for. The Watermelon's was big and brown and coarse, and entirely neglected as to the nails. Henrietta noticed it with fastidious amusement. William Hargrave Batchelor was not, in her estimation, formed from the little she had read about him in the papers, a gentleman. He had started life as a newsboy on the streets of New York, and doubtless had not had his suddenly acquired wealth long enough to be familiar with the small niceties of life. Besides, he was so young and so good-looking, one could forgive him a great deal more than dirty nails.

"You hardly look as old as I imagined you to be from the papers," declared the general, regarding a bit enviously the youth who had made millions in a few short weeks by a sensational stroke of financial genius.

"I have a young mug," explained the Watermelon modestly.

The general looked a bit startled. Henrietta laughed. She had always wanted to meet a man in the making.

"I hope that if you have no other engagement, you will dine with us," said she.

"Certainly," cried the general. "Have you a previous appointment?"

"With myself," said the Watermelon. "To dine."

"You will dine with us," declared the general, and that settled it. "Get into my car. Alphonse will steer yours."

The Watermelon made one last protest against highway robbery in broad daylight, but the general waved him to silence and the Watermelon decided that if they wished to make off with the stranger's car it was no fault of his. He had done his best to stop it. He climbed into the general's car, the general cranked up and they were off, Alphonse and the Thomas car trailing along behind.

To Be Continued.

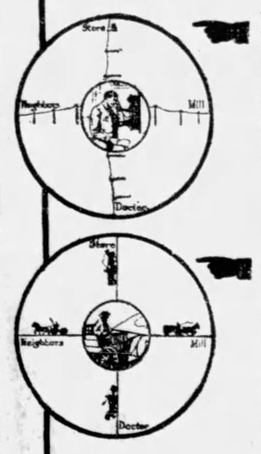
Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

TAFT PLANS FOR A VACATION

To Quit Washington March 4 and Rest Until Yale Opens.

Washington, Jan. 6. — President Taft will spend his summer vacation this year at Murray Bay, Canada, where he had a cottage when he was secretary of war. He will leave Washington March 4 and go to Augusta, Ga. When the weather there becomes too warm he will probably go to Cincinnati for a short visit. He will go to New Haven, Conn., for the meeting of the Yale Corporation about the middle of June and then will probably formally accept the post of Kent professor of law at Yale. He will arrange for a home in New Haven and after that will probably go to Murray Bay and remain there until he returns to New Haven in the fall to open his course of lectures as a law professor.

Which Man Are You?



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WELLS MFG. CO., DEPT. 137 CHICAGO

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WILLARD WATCH CO., Dept. 180 CHICAGO

COUNTRY STORMSWEPT

Much Shipping Is Wrecked Along So. Atlantic Coast

Washington, Jan. 3.—Storms of extraordinary violence swept three widely separated portions of the country Friday, paralyzing wire communication, damaging property and menacing shipping on the south Atlantic coast.

One storm, central in Virginia, swept the Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads and partially submerged the shipping section of the city of Newport News with water from the James River. Battleships of the Atlantic fleet at anchor there kept their moorings with difficulty, but their launches and small boats, which attempted landings were swamped.

Large quantities of freight on the piers were swept into the sea. The beaches about the Virginia capes were strung with wrecks of small craft. Revenue cutters patroling the capes expect to find heavy loss of life.

For a time the cities of Newport News and Norfolk were cut off from communication and all along the coast territory as far south as Atlanta communication was interrupted. All schedules of sailings were demoralized. All cities in the section reported destruction of property, but no fatalities.

The old frigate Jamestown, for many years quarantine ship in Hampton Roads, was destroyed by fire during the storm Friday. It was being dismantled, and the wreckers were rescued with difficulty. The Jamestown had a varied career in the civil war and afterward.

Next in violence was a wind storm in the middle west, which leveled scores of wires between New York and Chicago.

In the Pacific coast states of Washington and Oregon communication was partially paralyzed by another fierce gale.

For a time there was only one wire working between Washington and Atlanta. Shortly before noon there was not a wire working south of Atlanta; all had been prostrated by the storm.

JEWS EXPULSION IS RUINOUS

Moscow Produce Exchange Appeals on Behalf of Kieff Merchants.

London, Jan. 6.—The Daily News' St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs:

"A commercial panic, with many failures, has been precipitated by the ukase expelling the remaining Jews from the City of Kieff by the end of the Russian year. Among those expelled are 164 merchants of the First Guild, with their families. Their status means that they are traders in a large way of business, and the Moscow Produce Exchange, in order to protect the entire home market, has had to petition the minister of finance to modify or delay the expulsion.

"The petition sets forth that the 164 Jewish merchants do an extensive business in Russia, with an overturn in the past year of over 50,000,000 rubles, ($25,000,000.) They have current liabilities of 25,000,000 rubles in bills of exchange, of which three-quarters are owing in Moscow and the other quarter in Lodz.

"The Jews of Kieff have transferred most of their cash balances to Rumanian and Austrian banks, so that an immediate effect of their expulsion would be to flood Moscow and Lodz manufacturers with bad debts and involve thousands of smaller firms in the retail trade."

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. Inordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

4830—Ladies' Apron.

This apron is just the thing for wear around the kitchen. It fastens with 1 button in the back. There is a pocket in the right side of the front. Gingham is considered the best material for making aprons.

The pattern 4830 is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36-in material.

6080—Misses' Dress.

In this model we have a dainty dress for the young girl and one especially attractive if carried out in any of the new and beautiful silks now in vogue. The dress is to be worn with a guimpe. The two piece skirt can be finished with empire or regulation waistline and with or without peplum.

The pattern No. 6080 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Age 16 requires 3¼ yds. of 44 in. material and 5¼ yards of braid.

3628—Children's Night Drawers.

Night drawers are just the thing for winter wear. These drawers can be made with the plain or bishop sleeves and they are also made with the feet. Canton or outing flannel can be used to make this garment.

The pattern 3628 is cut in sizes 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 36 inch material with 1¼ yards of edging.

6088—Boys' Blouse Suit.

A clever little blouse suit for the small lad is here presented. The blouse closes at the left side, but there are two rows of buttons, giving a unique effect that is quite new. The sleeves are plaited at the bottom and the trousers, which are the regulation bloomers, are finished with legbands or elastics.

The pattern No. 6088 is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Age 8 requires 3¼ yds. of 36 inch material.

6074—Boys' Russian Suit.

The blouse closes at the front and is becomingly plaited, while a belt holds it in place. The neck is finished with a turn-down collar. The sleeves are plaited to correspond and may be left plain or finished with a band cuff. The trousers are finished with legbands or elastics.

The pattern No. 6074 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Age 4 requires 4 yards of 27-inch material or 3 yards of goods 36 inches wide.

6077—Misses' Dress.

In this model is given a handsome dress for the miss and small woman. The garment has vest, and this, with the sailor collar and turned-back cuffs, is fashioned of contrasting material. The revers are made of another fabric, striped goods being nice for this purpose. The skirt is a three-gored model with an insert of fabric matching the revers.

The pattern No. 6077 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Age 16 requires 4⅝ yards of 36 inch material and ¾ of a yd. of 27-in. silk.

6083—Ladies' Open Drawers.

This model represents ladies' one-piece open drawers, a design easy to carry out and one that is good-looking and is pretty made of flouncing, as suggested by the drawing, while plain material may be used with the trimming of embroidery or lace.

The pattern No. 6083 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 2 yards of 29-in. flouncing or 2⅝ yards of 36 in. material.

6085—Infants' Set.

This design gives an infants' dress and petticoat. The little dress is gathered at the neck and has full sleeves finished with a band of insertion and a bit of edging. The petticoat has a ruffle of edging, either lace or embroidery, headed with a band of insertion or beading. The usual materials are employed, lawn, cambric or muslin for the petticoat and batiste, lawn, organdy or nainsook for the dress.

The pattern No. 6085 is cut in one size and requires for dress 2½ yards of 27-inch goods or 1¼ yards of material 36 inches wide. For petticoat is needed 1⅞ yards of 27-inch material or 1⅞ yards of goods 36 inches wide.

6060—Ladies' Sleeves.

This pattern offers three different sleeve designs, two long and one short model.

The pattern No. 6060 is cut in small, medium and large sizes. Medium size requires for first and second sleeve, ¾ of a yard of 36 inch material and the third sleeve calls for ⅝ of a yard of material 36 inches wide.

Many who talk about going back to the farm have never been there.

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For further information in regard to any advertisement that appears in the columns of The Blade, write direct to the man or firm that is doing the advertising. A letter, at a cost of two cents, will put you in touch with headquarters. Do not hesitate to write.

DECEMBER WATCH AWARD.

A list of 109 names won The Blade watch for the month of December. The winner will receive his prize in a short time.

The most dangerous gun is the one that somebody says isn't loaded.

By associating with men a chimpanzee has learned to smoke and drink.

It's our prediction that the initials of Mr. Wilson's cabinet will be W. J. B.

In every small town there always is one man who tries to run things in general.

A scientist says the early man could not talk. He says nothing about the early woman.

Live chickens will not be carried by parcel post. It might be well, also, to bar custard pie.

Probably never again will the United States have a President who was born in a log cabin.

In making the annual invoice the frazzled ends of conscience should not be overlooked.

Nearly every man who advances some new theory is mentioned as an "eminent scientist."

No man should tell the woman he marries that he is unworthy of her. She will find it out soon enough.

It is always more sensible to enjoy the sunshine of today than to worry about the possibility of a blizzard tomorrow.

The onion is winning many distinguished friends. Dr. Mary Walker has added her name to the list of ardent admirers.

One never hears a small boy say that he wants to be postmaster when he grows up. That is a middle-aged man's ambition.

Laura Jean Libbey believes that nine-tenths of the women marry for love alone. Laura Jean is love's great little statistician.

It will not surprise us if we hear, some day, that the most perfect girl, weight 171 pounds, has fallen in love with a bowlegged man who weighs 124.

German specialists agree that a man of 50 is no older than a man of 40. It will take them some time, however, to convince the life insurance companies that they are right.

Harvard pays its football coach $10,000 a year. Yale will give Mr. Taft only $5,000 a year. But occupying a chair is much less strenuous than being a football coach.

A Chicago doctor says stomach bitters are just about as bad for the stomach as anything that could be conceived of. Such opinions as his are what keep the poor laymen guessing.

It has come—the aeroplane collision in mid-air, where there should be room enough for all. Hereafter let us not be too critical when two trains try to get by each other on the same track.

It is surprising that the McNamaras, running around with suit cases filled with dynamite, were never suspected of being bootleggers, a class of men who carry stuff almost as dangerous as high explosives.

Now comes a college professor with the remark that a young man should pick his sweetheart before he thinks about getting a job. It would be interesting to know what the angleworm thinks of the average college professor's reasoning powers.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has announced that she will use her influence to have the mountain laurel substituted for the golden rod as the national flower. And when that is accomplished she might take up the task of substituting the dandelion for the ragweed.

A missionary who returned from South America recently says the cannibals had him locked up and were fattening him for a roast when he made his escape. Foolish cannibals; they ought to know that a man couldn't get fat while waiting to be roasted.

CO-OPERATION AND THE LIFE OF TRADE.

A profound impression upon Europe has been made by the work of General von Bernhardi in justification of war. Von Bernhardi admits that war "for the time being" disturbs industrial life, interrupts economic development, "brings widespread misery with it and emphasizes the primitive brutality of man." He would render war for trivial purposes impossible. But he insists upon it that war of some kind is inevitable—having always been, must always be. He believes that movements for universal peace are "directly antagonistic to the great universal laws which rule all life."

"War is a biological necessity of the first importance, a regulative element in the life of mankind which cannot be disposed with, since without it an unhealthy development will follow, which excludes every advancement of the race, and therefore all real civilization. 'War is the father of all things (Heraclitus). The sages of antiquity long before Darwin, recognized this. In natural life the struggle for existence is the basis of every healthy development; so in the life of man the struggle is not merely destructive, but life-giving. To supplant or be supplanted is the essence of life," says Goethe. The strong life gains the upper hand, and the law of the stronger holds good everywhere. The plant world and the animal world work out their destiny in the same unconscious tragedy. The weaker succumb. Among mankind a similar struggle is consciously carried on under social ordinances. The strong will seek in every way to assert itself, the ambitious to rise, and in these struggles consciousness of right is not the only animating motive, but to a far greater extent the less noble passions—craving for possession, enjoyment and honor, envy and the thirst for revenge—determine men's actions. Still more often it is the need to live which brings down even natures of a higher mould into the universal struggle for existence and enjoyment."

The cold, cruel dogma of a militarist! Justification for shattering gunpowder and ripping bullet composed of chance quotation, superficial reading of the laws of nature and exceeding much rhetoric! The argument—you will say—is as full of holes as a milk strainer. Yet for life substitute trade, for war, competition—and the German general's views coincide exactly with the views of those who believe that no business is legitimate unless it is engaged constantly in besieging and ambushing its kind. For "the plant world and the animal world work out their destiny in the same unconscious tragedy" say "the world of commerce works out its destiny in the same unconscious tragedy," and you have the principle upon which is builded the laws commanding unceasing and relentless competition.

Mars, from the viewpoint of our German militarist, is immortal, and therefore entitled to hallelujahs as beneficent. With us, that phrase, "competition is the life of trade," has been held as an immortal truth and therefore entitled to the solemn protection of the high courts, the passionate defense of statesmen and the genuflexions of the multitude. Competition between churches is deplored as wasteful, but competition in industry is a religious duty. Competition between philanthropies, between institutions of learning, is vulgar and absurd and fit subject for ridicule, but competition between the persons who support philanthropies and endow the universities, the art galleries and the laboratories for research must be sustained at the bar of justice with the lash of prosecution.

The conception of business which meekly assents to the principle that competition is its moving spirit amounts to an admission that life is best when it is destructive, most hateful when constructive. For carried to its logical end, competition leads straight to the ruin of all except one competitor. It leads—through waste and war and ruin—to monopoly. By the law of the survival of the fittest, recognized alike by the extreme militarist of Germany and the politico-economists of America, the labor unions offend against justice by forbidding their members to compete with one another. The agricultural associations which buy their supplies co-operatively and market their products through common selling agencies offend every day against nature's law of competition as well as against man's law commanding commercial strife and struggle.

The great error of von Bernhardi, as it seems to us, is in assuming that man must conform with every simple custom and expedient observable in lower life. Man is the unnatural child of nature and has flaunted her in a thousand ways—building hospitals instead of leaving the hurt to die as assuredly they would die if left to nature's disposal, comforting the aged who in simple nature would be cast out to shift for themselves, cooking his food, clothing his body, defying the storm and making a plaything of mighty forces.

The law of competition in business has its analogies in life as war has. But one is no more absolute than the other. One need—in an enlightened world—be no more compulsory than the other.

There is a new spirit coming in industry as long ago it came in the economy of the family, the tribe and the nation, in the meeting place of scholars and the temple of the pious—the spirit of co-operation.

AS A NEW YEAR BEGINS.

Somewhere way back in the era which the geologists call the tertiary, the first man was born. He wasn't a handsome fellow to look at, they say, and his appetites were the grossest. The thing which counts about him is that he was a man, a real man, standing erect, developing the power of reasoning out of the confused instincts of his ancestry, musing perhaps, in his slow way, upon the habits of the life on which he preyed, upon the seasons and the great field of star-lit heaven he beheld from the mouth of his sheltering cave.

There appears to be many opinions as to how many years ago that first man appeared. Clocks and calendars did not come in with him. But there is agreement upon the point that man had lived upon earth scores and scores of centuries before he ever became egotist enough to make a record of his achievements, his adventures and his views on things in general. He had become straighter. His forehead jutted forward much farther and his chin less so. His ears had ceased to have that point at the top which monkeys have. He knew himself master of that which he could see and could explain by natural means.

That which the universe is most generous with is time. It is only mankind which measures it and grudges it. As time has sped with the globe, man has spent only an hour of it between the moment he broke with his hairy fathers and the moment the night firemen in the factories, the multitudes in the churches and the more careless folk in the public dining rooms greeted the birth of the New Year. That which we call civilization is only a minute in the vastness of time. Man is really a child, crawling over the floor he calls the world and playing crudely and awkwardly with the wonderful things he has found in his nursery room.

Knowing man as master of his planet, though yet a child, is it not strange that there should be any among us who should be so confident of opinion as to despair about man's future? To do so is to be fearful of the glory of the dawn. It is to dread at the threshold the beauty within the palace. We climb by slow and sometimes halting stages. But we do climb. We do gain. We do make advance. In that far stretch of years before the planet shall cool or be deserted by the mother Sun or dispute the way through infinity with some stranger from the skies, man will surely have come into an inheritance upon this earth which will make our poor guessing at Paradise seem puny and foolish by comparison. He will have ceased to do many things wicked, many things wasteful and inept. He will have been bred away from temptation, shamed out of playing the parasite upon his fellows, brought into true knowledge of his manhood.

This is the beginning of one more of the years which make up the miles to the great goal.

THE DYNAMITING CASES.

The conviction of the principal officers of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers for complicity in the dynamiting operations was only to be expected. It was impossible to conceive of the McNamaras planning and carrying out these outrages alone. It were foolish for anyone to presume that the McNamaras could keep these things to themselves, discussing them only between themselves, spending large sums without accounting to some one for them, disappearing from headquarters and reappearing with never an explanation. The guilt of the men who worked side by side with the McNamaras was not to be questioned. The task was to prove them guilty.

The bitterest part of the medicine which union labor was called on to swallow was forced upon it after the dramatic denouement at Los Angeles. These new convictions will only serve to widen the gulf between that part of union labor which purposes gaining its ends without violence, by honorable methods and by strict adherence to written pledges and contracts, and that wild and woolly faction which is trying to engraft the policy of sabotage on the American labor movement. The price which violence must pay has been posted. Every union wage earner now knows that it is a heavy one. If he condone it or share in it, he understands, more clearly than ever before, that there will be a heavy reckoning.

The division of the responsible and the irresponsible elements of union labor is now being sharply marked. One of the compelling causes for this has been the confession of the McNamaras, a bitter dose, but one whose curative effects cannot be doubted.

MAKING THE PERFECT RACE.

Eugenics—newest interest of social upheavers—was only a study of heredity a few years ago, unknown to most of us, pursued by persons with a passion for getting figures gathered together into orderly tables. Eugenics is a different thing today. It is a program. It is proposed, through eugenics, to make man all over, make him disease proof and passion proof, strong as an ox and a god in intellect. As the unfit are eliminated, the strain is to improve. As the weak are suppressed, human weaknesses will cease to nullify and generally muss up the plans and specifications of the upheavers.

There seems only one serious fault to find with the program of eugenics. It doesn't match up with history. Lord Bacon was at once a moral leper and a giant mentality. Peter the Great was great in spite of epilepsy and something of the same sort is remembered of Napoleon. Cecil Rhodes, by the eugenics standard, was unfit, being a consumptive, and would have been isolated early in life. Keats would have come in for the same rigorous treatment. If the rule that alcohol leads straight to insanity were true, all the English, Scotch and Irish stock in this generation of Americans would be in asylums for the insane, or those for imbeciles. For our forebears of that stock were entitled to all the first prizes as heavy drinkers.

Eugenics is no doubt an interesting subject. It must be pleasant to think of beautifying humanity as florists beautify flowers, or doing with it as breeders of cattle and race horses do, in the end that mankind may be perfect. The difficulty comes in deciding on who shall have license to beget the perfect race. We have yet to hear who these shall be.

THE COST OF PRIZE CORN.

There is an item missing in all the reports about prize crop-growing, a very important item, indeed—that of cost.

When the state of Texas awarded its purses and medals and certificates of honor for good crops, the other day, it announced that one farmer proved a yield of 167½ bushels of corn to the acre, no claimant to prizes showing a yield of less than 62 bushels. These are very wonderful showings when it is remembered that the average yield of corn in Texas is only about 19 bushels. But it must have cost a lot in time and labor and money to make even the 62-bushel mark. To get 167½ bushels out of the acre must have called for tremendous labor, patience and attention. How much higher was this cost than that of getting the average Texas field to produce 19 bushels?

Until the costs are known, the real value of extraordinary corn yields will not be known.

PROTECTION AND DEMOCRACY.

According to the New Orleans Picayune, a delegation of Louisiana business men will go to Washington shortly for the purpose of presenting to the Democratic leaders the claims of cane sugar to continued protection under the tariff. They will try, the Picayune says, "to preserve the sugar industry from serious injury by unwise tariff legislation."

The case of Democratic Louisiana will be the case of Democratic Texas in the matter of protection for hides and for rice. It will be that of Democratic Alabama in the matter of iron ore and iron products. It will be that of Democratic North Carolina in the matter of lumber and cotton products and such other industries as help keep the wolf from Carolinian doors.

The idea that the Democratic party is the party of tariff for revenue only is based upon convention platforms and campaign speeches and threats, not upon the true situation among the Democrats. The principle of protection is not going to be thrown overboard at the tariff session. That would mean throwing over several of the "solid" Democratic states also, an outcome professional politicians of that persuasion can contemplate only with horror. They infinitely prefer talking free trade in the campaign, as a way of differentiating themselves from the other fellows, and voting down free trade in congress. The hypocrisy of the thing hasn't bothered their conscience a bit.

PASSION FOR ORGANIZATION.

The great impulse to organizing big industrial companies is said to have come from the lessons of the Civil War, fought and won through concentration of many men's energy and many men's money into compass where they could be handled and directed. We do not know what grounds there are for this statement. We know only that what might be called the passion for organization appears to have developed since the Great Conflict.

Organizing industrial and mercantile companies is one of the commonplace affairs of the day. One such concern must have tremendous capital to attract more than passing attention at the time of promotion. It is not generally realized that much the same thing is also true of the organization of secret societies of benevolent associations, of charitable efforts, of movements for reforms of a thousand abuses, from the suppression of useless Christmas giving to the smashing of some political boss' control. Is there invention to market—capital is organized. Is there need of a new road—an association which will denote itself to getting that road builded is organized. Is there some one or some thing obnoxious—immediately people are organized to get rid of the offender.

In some way this passion for organization seems ridiculous or humorous. Yet it is a truly very wonderful passion—one which may lead to results so far reaching that all the concerted efforts of mankind in the past will seem puny by comparison. By that road will probably come the long prayed for universal peace, the banishment of poverty, certainly the lessening, if not the end, of the social evil.

A MODERN CORSAIR.

James R. Keene, multimillionaire, was no captain of industry. He could scarcely be called a frenzied financier. Nor did he exactly belong to the world known as Big Business. Associating with all these master spirits of the Temple of the Almighty Dollar, he yet was not of them. For the most part, he played his own game in his own way. The boon companion of yesterday might prove the enemy of tomorrow. He might join forces with one group upon a stock market foray and shortly after lay for the members of that group and take their winnings all away.

Just exactly what service men of the Keene stamp do this world it would be hard to say. They are not builders. They do not attempt to make two blades grow where only one grew before nor indeed attempt to plant a single blade. They are not leaders or administrators or even good examples. But it would not be fair to say they perform no service whatsoever. Captain Kidd raised a spirit of persistence and perseverance in the sailors who had to brave Kidd and the deeps both, valuable in many ways, it must have been. Doubtless, the demands of Dick Turpin upon the purses of travelers stimulated the improvement of firearms. The good that Keene and his ilk have done has been to make legislation for the reform of stock market abuses almost imperative. They have been of benefit in bringing the day much nearer when the Keenes, like their predecessors under the Jolly Rover, will be driven from the high seas of commerce.

TYPHOID.

In 1911, three persons out of 100,000 resident to the city of London died of typhoid fever. In the same period, the disease killed 13 residents out of each 100,000 in Paris. In Berlin, the typhoid death rate was three.

The typhoid death rate in New York, in the same year of 1911, was 11 to every 100,000. In Philadelphia it was 14, in Chicago, 11.

The contrast between the sanitary conditions of London and Berlin and those of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago could not be shown better. For typhoid fever is a disease that is bred out of insanitary conditions. It is a product of uncleanliness. As communities make more and more use of the science of sanitary engineers and as they are more and more willing to conform to the laws governing city life, typhoid fever claims fewer and fewer victims.

The disease must be classified under the head of "preventable." There is no more reason why cities should be severe about enforcing the laws against speeding automobiles or the use of fenders on street cars than they are about the rigid enforcement of the sanitary regulations. Both sets of laws are for the purpose of saving life and both should be held in equal respect.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Advocates for equal rights for women must have felt immensely encouraged by the news that the women of equal rights Kansas were dodging jury duty. It was one more proof that women stood upon the same plane in nature as men. It was additional evidence that difference of sex did not necessarily mean that which was irksome to men was enjoyed by women.

Save those few score men who can sit for wearisome hours in a chair and never squirm and who can keep awake in a court room at the wage the county establishes, there is no civic duty more warranted to render men suddenly deaf, surprisingly biased in opinion and calloused in the matter of minor patriotism than receiving notice to appear for jury service. Citizens who will not dodge taxes—rarities worthy of special distinction—will yet search their souls for excuses that will keep them out of the jurybox. Occupations which are ordinarily held in little esteem by the occupants thereof acquire remarkable value when it is learned that they exempt one from jury service. To get around the subpoena sometimes entails tremendous expenditure of energy and the exercise of much ingenuity. Yet the labor is held well worth while when successful.

It might have been expected that women would delight to show a superiority to men when, as in Kansas, they have acquired the privilege of sitting on juries. But this is no part of the true equal rights movement. The serious-minded feminists do not wish to demonstrate superiority—only equality. This news from Kansas shows they have won another scrimmage for the cause.

THE GIFTS OF 1912.

The $200,000,000 which was given last year for philanthropic purposes ought to arouse a feeling of pride in Americans—not so much because those who gave have been so generous, as because of the clear indication that giving has become a national habit. Nowhere else in the world is so much done by private wealth for the causes of education, the relief of the distressed and the social betterment of the lowly. Perhaps not all of the $300,000,000 has been spent wisely, perhaps only a small part of it. Yet who is it can feel certain in his own heart that every action of his is right and wise? To condemn the person who gives freely is to condemn the impulse of generosity as well.

Sunday School

THE SUPREME SOVEREIGNTIES

International Sunday School Lesson for January 12 Is, "Man the Crown of Creation." Genesis 1.26, 27; 2:4-25; Ps. 8.

By William T. Ellis.

"And little men of little soul,
Rose up to buy and sell again."

So, in impatience, cried the poet who had met his beloved: to him it seemed an affront that the petty traffic of everydayness should go on as usual in the presence of such a supreme hour as love's reunion. Allowing for the poet's fancy, it does still seem to all of us who are lookers-on at life that men are a bit too deeply engrossed in trivialities, without taking account of the supreme verities. It is wholesome and educational for us to think about the themes that are elemental and eternal.

We spend much gray matter upon men; but little upon man; yet to know man is to possess the key to men. Here comes a Sunday school lesson, in this new year's course, calling us back to the very genesis of things, to the creation of man upon the earth. Here is large room for deep thinking. Without going off into any of the alluring by-paths which curious speculation opens on every side, let us look to the theme elementally, to see if we may not learn how to hold our heads higher.

The High Birth.

Nowadays we are crowding out of our dictionaries such old phrases as "high born!" we have learned that we are all high-born, for we are the creation of God, who calls Himself Father. That is the first big truth. Man is begotten of God. How long God took over the task, and what methods He used, we are not sure; neither are we sure of the most fundamental facts concerning the creation of any child. But we are assured that this thinking, sentient, masterful creation, called man, above all the rest of the natural order, is of God.

"Ah, you are so great, and I am so small,
I tremble to think of you, World, at all;
And yet, when I said my prayers to-day,
A whisper inside me seemed to say,
'You are more than the Earth, though you are such a dot,
You can love and think, and the Earth cannot!'"

We face the two supreme sovereignties: The sovereignty of God over man, which is the first and abiding and final allegiance; and the sovereignty of man over all other created things. Man has mastered earth and air and fire and water and all living creatures; and at that he seems to be but entering into the beginning of his dominion. This is the day of man's mastery of the world. The record of the first chapter of Genesis is being written largely every day, with all its divine implications:

"And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the birds of the heavens, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepth upon the earth. And God created man in his own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them."

Masters He made them, yet made masters. Man did not win his own sovereignty. It was conferred upon him by the Supreme Sovereign. Not a protoplasm self-lifted above all other protoplasms, is man, but a son of the Highest, born to the purple. The inspired story gives man a place of eminence which all false mythologies and sciences would deny him.

The Family Likeness.

Since most of us agree that man did not stray up into his place on the earth from some lower order, but was set upon his feet by a divine will, we are ready to go on to the next proof of his unique character, which is that he bears the family likeness of God. In addition to exercising god-like sway over all the rest of creation, man reveals his origin by the spirit that is in him. He proves his heredity by his capacity for divine things by his power of thought, by his soaring spirit, which can commune with Jehovah Himself, by his divinely-begotten compassion for his fellow-beings, and by his inextinguishable eagerness for religion. There is plenty of old Adam in man, but there is more of God in him. The wise words of St. Augustine still hold true, "O Lord, Thou hast made us for Thyself; and our hearts cannot rest until they rest in Thee."

The young eagle's lust for the upper air no more clearly differentiates him from the barnyard fowl than man's spiritual aspirations set him above all other living creatures. Shakespeare cried, "What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason, how infinite in faculty! In action how like an angel, in apprehension how like a God."

Man's Place and Porgramme.

The ancient theology which took a gloomy view of God and man has been outgrown in this day. We have no room in our thinking for the belief that God is glorified by human suffering, and displeased by human happiness. When man was created, he was set in a garden. Mark that: not desert, but a garden. A place of pleasure was the divine plan for man's habitation; we got the word "paradise" from the original garden. An anonymous poet has glimpsed this truth, and its everyday application:

"Dear Lord, since thou didst make the earth,
Thou mad'st it not for grief, but mirth,
Therefore I will be glad,
And let who will be sad.

For if I lead my life with care,
What profits me the buxom air,
And what the sweet bird's choir
Or heaven's azure fire?

Lord, as 'tis thine eternal state
With joy undimmed to contemplate
The world that thou hast wrought
As mirror for thy thought,
So every morning I would rise,
And offer thee for sacrifice
A spirit bright and clear
As the wide atmosphere.

For, Lord, since all is well with thee,
It cannot well be ill with me."

In that fair garden of delights there yet stood a "Thou shalt not." There must ever be law where happiness is to abide. Man needed for his development, for the proving of his divine attributes, the necessity for self-denial. Even we can see the high wisdom which placed in Eden a prohibition; God rules by self-imposed law, and man must learn that there are some things which, by the exercise of his own volition he should refrain from doing. Every gilded youth who has grown to manhood free from ambitions, and with all wishes gratified, is a commentary upon this truth. The truth that might not be touched was a necessary part of the furnishing of a perfect Garden of Eden.

Enter the Woman.

Neither the man nor woman has yet solved the woman question. Obviously, the fact of woman created the most difficult problem that man was called upon to face. What should be their relationship? How should each conduct himself or herself toward the other? Pressing present perplexities first appeared in the Garden of Eden.

Old Matthew Henry makes a wise and timely comment upon the creation of woman. He says that she was made out of the rib of Adam; "Not made out of his head to rule over him, nor out of his feet to be trampled upon by him, but out of his side to be equal with him, under his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be beloved."

Without woman, man would never come to his height. She has ever evoked the manliest and divinest and earthliest of his qualities. The bedrock, creation fact about man and woman, despite all problem novels and modern vagaries, is that man and woman art indispensable to each other. All the current notions about separate careers for the two sexes do violence to the Genesis story and to the laws written in nature. We have not yet improved upon God's plan. He means man and woman to go through life together. The relationship which he established in the Garden takes preeminence of all other claims and ties, and is to endure despite all storms. Society may change, and man and woman may both play the fool, but eventually they must return to that primal sanctity—the husband and wife, cleaving to each other through all and in spite of all, as joint inheritors of a divine sovereignty.

'A Poem Worth While

I Will Not Doubt My Kind.

I will not learn to doubt my kind,
If bread is poison, what is food?
If man is evil, what is good?
I'll cultivate a friendly mind.

I see not far but this I see:
If man is false, then naught is true;
If faith is not the golden clew
To life, then all is mystery.

I know not much, this I know:
That not in hermit's calm retreat,
But in the storied, busy street,
The angels most do come and go.

Who to the infinite would rise
Should know this one thing ere he starts:
That all its steps are human hearts;
To love mankind is to be wise.

I will not learn to doubt my kind.
If man is false, then false am I;
If on myself I can't rely,
Then where shall faith a foothold find?
—Christian Endeavor World.

Opinions of the People

Contentment.

Weekly Blade—Contentment, like all good things, is either a blessing or evil, according to how we possess it. To be satisfied with everything is to misunderstand its meaning, and never to be satisfied with existing conditions is not to know its value. Some people are satisfied with most everything and their cry is, "Let good enough alone." With others, no conditions are ever satisfactory, and their cry is, "Let's have a change." In a philosophical sense it seems that both are wrong. For if we were all satisfied there would be no incentive to those activities that make the world busy and prosperous. On the other hand, to be dissatisfied with fair conditions is to manifest the principle that characterizes unjustifiable revolutions, strikes and other disturbances. We should follow a sane middle course in all things. The sagacious power of discernment, when to be satisfied and when to be dissatisfied, depends on our moral progress. Many a man is discontented under circumstances for which he should be thankful. Others are contented under conditions where discontentment would be a virtue. By the law of transposition what is evil under certain conditions becomes a virtue under reversed circumstances.

Observation reveals the fact that more people are wrongly dissatisfied than justifiably discontented. What a mountain of trouble we often make concerning some trivial matter we would entirely overlook if real misfortune touched us. Want of reflection causes us much trouble. The great Persian poet said, "I never complained of my condition but once, when my feet were bare and I had not money to buy shoes; but I met a man without feet and I became contented with my lot." Fault finding and habitual discontentment are bad habits. We can make ourselves and others happier by being tolerant, practicing forbearance and seeing the better qualities in the people.—W. E. Umholtz, Mansfield, Ohio.

Pensioning Ex-Presidents.

Editor Blade—I have been waiting to hear from the people what they think of the proposed pensioning of ex-Presidents and their families. I know that rankling in the hearts of many citizens is the feeling that it is an injustice to the rank and file to thus pamper those who have received from the people the highest gift it is in their power to bestow. Now, why should ex-Presidents receive anything further from the treasury of the government? Men sent to represent the people, fail to, but represent themselves and the interests of those already leeches of the government, and so are careless of how they expend the money of that same government. Most of the ex-Presidents have been men of wealth, or ample means, and are educated so that they can earn a living far beyond the means of the majority of citizens. Why should the widows of Presidents be paid such a pension that she and her family may live in luxury, able to visit foreign lands, while widows of men who fought to maintain the government are alowed only a pittance of $12 per month. Think of paying rent and finding food and fuel and raiment on that sum! I tell you, there is tragedy written on the faces of many lone widows, too proud to ask for assistance, even unable to pay out a few cents for postage on needful letters, while Presidents' widows are allowed the franking privilege. If these Presidents were true men, good citizens, they would refuse to be pensioned. They received big pay for the term of office and are not wards of the nation. If Andrew Carnegie wishes to give away his money, do let him. He's a free agent, but representatives of the people are not. It's easy to be generous with other people's money. Money is squandered while want, gaunt and naked, stalks through this fair land. I am speaking as a lover of justice, as I'm not a soldier's widow.—Justice, Plans, Ill.

American Journalism.

Editor Weekly Blade—Our great weekly and daily newspapers may properly be divided in two classes. The first and perhaps largest class are those who honestly strive to give a fair and correct account of the current events of the day, and not misrepresent our public men who are in a present, or prospective, official position. The Blade can fairly be counted in this class. The other class belongs to what has been termed "yellow journalism," and from which such weak-minded and crack-brained creatures as Schrank, the assassin, get their inspiration, which he admitted in his preliminary examination. One of the most widely known and circulated of these papers was once characterized by Grover Cleveland while President as "A maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper."

Any man who is prominently placed before the public and does not happen to speak or act according to their personal fancy or whims, is sure to be caricatured and written up as everything but an honorable man, and in many cases made to appear as a human monster.

While it is doubtful if this latter class of newspapers can ever be prevented from sending out their foul stuff to a hungry and sensation-loving people who love this kind of literature, whose greatest result is to breed criminals and assassins, surely there is great need of reform in American journalism.

The journalist who sends out a clean and wholesome paper for the information and moral uplift of the general public is entitled to a generous and liberal support; but the class of journals, whose chiefest delight seems to be the blackening and besmirching of personal character should be excluded from every decent home. — D. C. Millis, Bolivar, N. Y.

VARIETIES

There are 330 deer parks in England.

Sixty-nine banks hold city funds of Chicago, totaling $21,500,000.

Roast muskrat is being served as an epicurean delicacy in New York hotels.

E. H. Harriman estate is now said to be worth $129,000,000.

Fur imports of the United States are increasing.

Ozarks now furnish most of cedar used in lead pencils.

Kansas agricultural college gives lectures on auto building and operation.

Philander C. Knox is to resume law practice in Pittsburg after March next.

In 1912 over $150,000,000 were spent to improve highways in the United States.

New York state is shortly to expend $50,000,000 on highways improvements.

Some 205 cities in 33 states have thus far adopted commission government.

The Pennsylvania railroad is weeding out the liquor drinkers in its employ.

South Africa wants 100,000 white women as nurses, dressmakers and the like.

Rats are said to do damage estimated at $3,000,000 in Chicago every year.

Captain R. A. Bartlett, of Boston, wants to go to the north pole by aeroplane.

Miss Rosika Schwimmer predicts that Hungary will before long grant the franchise to women.

Mrs. Betsy Holmes, age 64, has just taken up a homestead near Ft. Lupton, Colo.

Captain A. C. Murray contemplates starting an ostrich farm in Kincardineshire, Scotland.

Kansas City plans for 1913 an enlarged "home products" exhibition because of the success of the 1912 show.

Evangelist Sunday's collections in one week of revival in McKeesport, Pa., totaled $3,749.

It is estimated that there is one automobile for every 110 persons in the United States.

Ireland was first referred to as the Emerald Isle in a poem written in the year 1820 by Dr. Drennen.

Joseph Hinchman, now 87, of Merchantville, N. J., has adopted and reared 26 children.

Hog cholera in Iowa has caused farmers a loss of $12,000,000 this season.

Philadelphia needs $50,000 to carry on its work of planting and caring for street trees.

Mexico uses more cigarettes than any other country in proportion to its population.

It is said one cent of every dollar of American capital is now employed in the auto industry.

There are 180 known lepers in the United States, 56 of them in Pacific coast states.

This country last year imported more than $2,872,000 worth of Swiss cheese, and the amount is constantly being increased.

Cincinnati is to have a new union railway station. An interurban station, to cost $6,000,000, is also to be built.

New York's movement in Central park to the victims of the Maine disaster is nearing completion.

Auto tires, after they have been hardened by contact with earth and water, are practically fire proof.

Kent and Elgin counties, Ontario, last season raised over 750,000 bushels of beans. Principal crop of the district.

St. Louis claims to lead all United States cities in dealings in horses and hogs.

Farmers of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, report at 2,000,000 bushel crop of potatoes, valued at over $1,000,000.

Hospital Commissioner Shutt urges St. Louis to buy farms for aiding treatment of drunkards and convalescents.

R. W. Pierce, 92, of Milwaukee, claims he made matches in 1842, and was the first man in the United States to do so.

A self-illuminating car paint has been devised by which it is possible to see a motor car at a distance of a mile.

If the heat and muscular effort expended by an average man in a day could be converted into electrical energy it would be sufficient to run a sewing machine motor for 100 hours.

Dr. Redmon, of Toulouse, has discovered a method of injecting castor oil with a hypodermic syringe into the systems of patients unwilling to swallow the oil.

Among bachelors between the ages of 30 and 45 the mortality is very high, about 27 per cent, while among the married men of the same period it is but 18 per cent.

Aluminum is to be turned out at the rate of 25,000 tons annually at a new hydro-electric manufactory now under construction in North Carolina.

Portuguese East Africa contains the following game in abundance: Buffalo, crocodile, eland, elephant, giraffe, gnu, hartebeest, hippopotamus, hyena, koodoo, rhinoceros, antelope, waterbuck and zebra.

Potash is extensively used in the United States in gold mining, glass-making, blueing, photography, dyeing, explosives and fertilizers, and most of the supply comes from Germany.

Following the example of the French, the British government has decided to use only biplanes for military purposes. The many deaths that have occurred in the last few months is the obvious reason.

The French government is encouraging experiments with a new device to protect against hail, essentially a very large lightning rod of pure copper, which is claimed to affect atmospheric electricity so that hail stones can not form.

Now come Nevada and Montana vieing with each other as to which shall be the first state to enfranchise its women. Nevada is in the lead, with both houses of the legislature approving the submission of the question to the voters.

Wellesley now offers free instruction regularly to persons not enrolled in the college. In co-operation with the Wellesley Village Improvement Association it will give free weekly lectures in the town hall. At the first of these lectures the hall was filled to overflowing.

Sand is the main constituent of glass, constituting from 52 to 65 per cent of the mass of the original mixture, or from 60 to 75 per cent of the finished product, and melting has driven off carbon dioxide and other volatile materials. On the quality of the sand depends the transparency, brilliancy and hardness of the glass.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Pin Money Suggestions

A friend of this Corner sent me an energetic article which she clipped from "Comfort" recently, and because it must have been written by a very industrious person who believes in hustling and making the small talent crawl out of its napkin and fly around, I am republishing it. Also it may contain helpful hints to some of you for ways to deevlop your talent.

We all have some one thing which we do better and more cheerfully than anything else. I hear some of you laugh as you comment: "Yes, I can rest better than anything else;" or rock, or read, or idle, in various ways, as the case may be. But what in the actual work for your hands or brain do you do with greatest joy?

Everybody knows something, says the energetic writer, so make use of your knowledge. That is what God gave it to you for. Can you sew, crochet or knit? Cook? Embroider? Speak two languages? Read music? Play music by ear? Can you board children? Are you a laundress? Can you clean carpets?

Sewers have cards printed and let them read like this: "Ladies, learn to be your own dressmaker from paper patterns. Plain sewing and dressmaking done at lowest prices. Pupils taught, —— cents a lesson. Smith School, etc." Go around and drop these cards in strange letter boxes in different neighborhoods; they are the best. Send cards out by mail, getting the names from the social or marriage license column. Brides are good customers and need all they can get. Place your card on a plain postal or in an envelope; unsealed, a penny stamp will take it. Also advertise in the paper the words on your card. Let the first lesson be a shirtwaist. You cut out one-half and the pupil the other. Second lesson put waist together and third finish. So on with other garments.

Crocheters and knitters, deliver your cards and advertise also. Make a cloth book of bright colors, hem the edges of cloth, lay on top of one another and stitch down center; fold over to form book. Sew your lace patterns on the pages. Show this to customers and pupils. Have pupils make books also.

Quilt makers, deliver your cards, which must read: "Maker of fancy quilts; call and see designs. I will call on request. Also lessons given." Have samples of designs to show people.

Cooks, not eperts, deliver your cards and advertise. Your cards must read: "Cooking lessons given, —— cents a lesson." Smith's School, etc. Your ad can read: "Ladies wanted; learn how to cook. Private lessons given,— cents a lesson." Cut out all the recipes you find and place them in a blank book. These recipes are tried by the sisters and are not extravagant like some of the expensive cook books. Also write out some of your own recipes. Have one part of the book for meat, vegetables, desserts, etc., also have another column for "Household hints." With every lesson give one of these "hints" as a side issue. Ask your pupils what they wish to learn first in cooking and notify them to furnish the articles or ingredients to be cooked. When the lesson is finished, the pupils take home the dishes and let their family test them, or they can be eaten at the classroom. Pupils must copy recipes from your books and write "household hints" also. Once a month give a social and let the pupils serve what they have cooked. This means advertising for your school.

Embroiderer, deliver your cards and advertise. Have samples of your work to show pupils and customers. Have sociables to make the lessons attractive and let pupils bring friends. Pupils furnish all material.

Painters and designers get your cards out and advertise in the "help wanted" column. Have socials to let pupils exhibit their work to friends who may become interested.

Musicians, get cards out as I have advised; give half hour lessons to begin with for three months; charge 25 cents for one half hour. Have musicals once a month and let friends come with pupils. This will advertise for you. Let those who can sing or dance take part also.

"Ear players" also can have a school, plenty of people would like to learn to play musical instruments, but can't afford the expense of books and teachers; others are too old to bother taking up notes. Still they have a musical ear. So you "ear players," send out your cards and advertise. Here is how one party's ad reads I know: "Pupils wanted; music lessons given without scales or instruction books. Ear playing a specialty." Teach popular pieces, for after pupils learn these they pick up the classics themselves. Give musicals also. This is fine for advertising.

If you care to board children you will get plenty to do. Your cards and ads should read: "Children taken to board." Country people can get good business. Send your cards to midwives and nurses; also to maternity hospitals. These people all come in contact with many children who have to board.

A laundress should circulate cards and advertise. Hand laundry is in demand by fussy people and even others. I know a lady who got more work than she could attend to by leaving her cards in mail boxes and sending them through the mail without advertising in papers. Also you who do housecleaning by the day should deliver your cards. Why not? Isn't housecleaning a profession? I have often found housecleaner's cards in my mail box.

If you speak more than one language send to any big stationery store in your town for the easy method language book. Ask for whatever language you want and open a school. There is a simple and easy way to teach another language. If you can write it, all the better. Your cards must read: "Learn to speak German in a short time, —— a lesson." Have sociables once a week and see that the conversation is carried on in the language you are teaching. Advertise also.

Can you clean carpets? After cleaning the carpet look over the faded parts. Mix dyes and colors wanted and apply to faded parts with small paint brush and tooth brush. There are people making a profession of renewing colors in carpets. Do not be afraid to do it as it is not hard; the idea is to get the right colors. I have had this done and I know that it is satisfactory. Where the pattern is worn off the color can be applied also.

All I say in conclusion is, no matter what you can do, send your cards around. Someone is sure to answer. Someone needs you.

* * *

The craze for beautiful patchwork quilts has created a big market for them, and if you are clever enough to design the conventional flowers and leaves for them, all the better. I know of a woman who now gets 50 cents a pattern for quilt flowers. She sends them out cut in different colored tissue paper, with directions for putting together. She pastes the paper design to show how the various flower sections are joined, and the colors of the paper are intended to represent the shades used in the pieces.

The best cotton quilt flowers are made of sateen, as the colors are softer and more artistic than calico and the wear is greater. A handsomely quilted satin flowered bed quilt in a rose or morning glory design will sell for $15 or $20 in a big city store.

In districts where weaving is still practiced there is a chance to make money in the weaving of old fashioned coverlids. These old time bed coverings are now in great demand, and if you have any in bright colors and a good state of preservation, you can sell them for $15 or $20. The blue and white and brown and white are more common and therefore not so valuable.

* * *

A young correspondent asks about the advisability of learning to make candy for the city market. I am offering for her benefit this formula which is the basis of all cream candies:

Bon bon cream is the basis of so many candies, says M. A. Pease in the Mothers' Magazine, that I would advise you to make it in large quantities, as it will keep for a long time.

Take two or three pounds of sugar and about a pint of water and cook on a hot fire to a soft ball. Take the largest platter you have, moisten it slightly with cold water, have it setting level in some cool place, then when the batch is done, pour out quickly onto the platter, but never scrape out the kettle or allow the last to drip on to the batch, as this will cause it to grain. It is well to add half a teaspoonful of vinegar to the batch when you put it on the stove.

Another method is to add to this amount of sugar one-quarter teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and that will help to keep it from graining. As soon as you pour this out, sprinkle lightly with cold water, which prevents a crust from forming on top. Let it stand until practically cold, but in cold weather do not allow it to get too cold, as it will be pretty hard to cream up.

Take a large spoon and cream the batch thoroughly all over, scraping it up clean from the platter each time, and as soon as it commences to look creamy, work as rapidly as you can, as it changes very quickly at this stage.

stage. Get it up into a mass into the center of the platter before it sets, otherwise it is liable to be crumbly.

Cover at once with a damp cloth wrung out of cold water, tuck in around the edges and let it stand. In several hours you will find it about the consistency of lard, and it should be as smooth as velvet.

Where this method differs from the ordinary method of home fondant making is that I teach you to let it stand until practically cold, instead of beating it up when half cold, then kneading it with your hands. By my method it is impossible to beat it as it is too stiff, but with a spoon you can cream it back and forth and obtain the same results as beating it, and in the end will have a much smoother fondant.

This sweating process does away with the kneading and brings the same results. After it has mellowed, put away in a stone crock, cover with a damp cloth and let stand in a cool place in summer and a warm place in winter. Occasionally dampen the cloth to prevent its drying out.

This fondant will keep for a long while, and as it is so easy to make after once getting the knack of it, and can be used in so many different kinds of candies, I would advise always keeping some of it on hand.

If there is a scum on top of it when you commence creaming it, or if it is grainy next to the platter, it is because it was disturbed while cooling or did not cool quickly enough. This must cool quickly after draining it out or it will grain. A slight grain to it does not spoil it for fondant, but when properly made it should be as smooth as velvet and as white as snow.

OUR COOK BOOK

Eggless Layer Cake—Eggless layer or loaf cake. One cup sugar, one-third cup shortening, three cups flour, one cup sweet milk, three teaspoons baking powder; beat thoroughly; flavor to suit taste.

A Delicious Salad—Cut equal parts (cooked) sweet potatoes and celery into small dice. Salt and cover with salad dressing. Mrs. B. W. G.

Biscuits — Southern housekeeper sends this biscuit formula: Two cups very sour milk, one level teaspoon soda, lard size of an egg, salt to taste. Mix very soft, roll out, cut and bake quickly.

Two Eggless Cakes.—Two cups of brown sugar, one-half cup butter, two cups sour milk, two cups raisins chopped, four cups flour, two teaspoonsful of soda, one teaspoonful cinnamon, cloves, allspice, nutmeg. This makes two cakes.

Pork Cake.—One pound fat pork chopped fine; pour on one pint boiling water, let stand till cool. Then add four cups brown sugar, one pound seeded raisins, one tablespoonful of soda dissolved in water. One tablespoonful cinnamon and the same amount of cloves, a pinch of salt if meat is fresh, six cups flour. Frosting—One-half cup sugar, three tablespoons milk or cream, butter size of hickory nut; beat till thick.

To Keep Sausage.—When first made fry in cakes a light brown, place in deep stone jar and cover with melted lard to height of three inches above top of meat. Will keep this way all summer in cellar.—Mrs. F. D. Blake.

Baker's Pound Cake—One small cup butter worked to a cream, two cups of granulated sugar, three eggs well beaten, one large cup of sweet milk, three full cups of flour in which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder are sifted. Bake in a loaf. Frosting for the above: Boil one cup sugar and four tablespoons of water until the syrup threads, white of one egg beaten stiff, pour over the syrup, beating well, and flavor with vanilla.—R. R. B., Colfax, N. C.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for Health, Happiness and Good Cheer.

A NEW YEAR WISH

For all the loving greetings, letters, Christmas cards and messages which have come to me from the beloved readers of the Peace Page I offer my heartiest thanks and most grateful appreciation.

It pleases me, above everything, that you love and enjoy the page. It is your page and you make it the success it is. All that interests us most are the little common things of life, which, when woven together, make up the tapestry of existence.

As Aunt Janes has told us life is a loom, and doubtless you have heard how the weavers of the most wonderful tapestries in the world never see the pattern.

They work from the under side, from a given detail, and they know that by following absolutely this guide, their colors will blend and their cones harmonize to perfection.

I have watched them at the Gobelin tapestry works near Paris, where splendid curtains and carpets are woven for kings' palaces. These patient weavers, never leaving their seats to view the effect of their labor, just working while the day lasts, to accomplish a task for the ages.

The New Year is upon us and we of the Peace Page must weave a little different design, for no two years have the same motive.

Fortunately for us the pattern is at hand and by faith we shall do the weaving.

I wish that through the influence of this page our vast army of women readers, and men and children, too, could realize how gracious speech and honest loving kindness enhance the beauty of each life's design.

What if each of us, of the Peace Page, should say to ourselves every morning: "I must weave today for a great Peace Banner. This to adorn the Palace of a King. I shall not see the arabesque I am creating, but I know that the work is beautiful, because it is made up of pure thoughts and good deeds. In it are the golden threads of sympathy, the jeweled strands of self-sacrifice, all held in place by the universal, silken meshes of a love that is for every living creature." MARTHA HOLDEN.

A MAN'S QUESTION

Editor Peace Page—Lavica of Indiana raises a very important question when she writes about woman suffrage. This question is whether the good women of Ohio really desire to vote, and would they vote if they were allowed to do so? So far as their right to vote is concerned, they undoubtedly should have the same right as men, but would the good women exercise that privilege? I have interviewed a number on this question, and I am sorry to say that many of the best women with whom I have talked, seemingly from a false modesty, would hesitate to go and vote, while the women who favor saloons are anxious to go to the polls. That there should be any of this latter class is very strange, but true. I think the women should have the same right to vote as men, but I do not think any person should have a right to vote unless they try to be a help and strength to good government. Investigation has proven that in this county alone there are 1,759 male voters who pay absolutely no taxes at all, except on dogs, and every one of these voters signed a petition in favor of saloons. Now, I do not mean by this that the fact that a man would vote for whisky should in every instance deprive him of the right to vote, for this is a question about which honest men may possibly differ. But if a man pays no tax, then I do not think he should be allowed the right to vote for whisky, because in doing so he is voting a heavy burden and expense on those who do pay the taxes while he escapes entirely himself.

THE SAFEST HELP

Laughing Bill keeps cheerful because he has the Bible read in his home night and morning, and his five little motherless children, oldest 12; youngest 3 years, kneel with him and repeat the Lord's prayer. The old Bible is a great comforter, and there will never be a better prayer than the Lord's prayer. Laughing Bill's children are growing up under the best influences, and their father's teaching will not be lost.—M. H.

A WINNER OF THE RACE

The Rev. Millard H. Smith contributes some good New Year thoughts:

"So many people fail in life because they do not try to win. Life, to every man, is a race, which he must either win or lose. And to everyone in life is given at least one chance to make a success. Many people fail with many opportunities to succeed, but no man ever made a real failure who did his best to succeed. All men are not failures whom we deem such. A man whom we think has failed may have, in God's sight, made a success. And all men may be winners if they will try. This life is what we make it, and not this life only, but the next also. Whether we think so or not, we decide in this life what we will be in the next. And what we are in this life we are sure to be in the next."

Let us have more of these helpful letters. It is well to keep the bright side uppermost in our thoughts, even if we do have to work in the dark—M. H.

SOME PROBLEMS FOR MOTHERS

Mrs. J. T. R., Wis., asks these interesting questions. Let us have a full expression:

How do you guard against accidents in the home? Especially, what do you teach your children in ragard to the lamps and fires? Is it ever necessary to whip little children, or larger ones for that matter?

THESE WOMEN WORK FOR HUMANITY

MRS. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., is to give $650,000 to her favorite philanthropy, the "Big Sisters," an organization which she founded, the purpose of which is to care for wayward, homeless and unfortunate children, particularly girls. Of this amount $500,000 will be set aside as an endowment fund. The other $150,000 will pay for a building. The society, which was inspired by the "Big Brothers" movement, was incorporated last June. From the time the movement was merely in thought its development has been kept a secret from the public. Day after day society women went to the children's court and, becoming interested in striking cases, made it a practice to investigate and, where investigation proved court recitals true, to do something for the unfortunate children. The society had its inception in 1911. The original incorporators were Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Lewis Morris, Mrs. William May Wright, Mrs. Samuel S. Sands, Jr., daughter of Mrs. Vanderbilt by a former marriage, and Mrs. W. M. Evans, who resigned as probation officer in the children's court to become secretary of the organization.

New York's sociological workers have become interested in the report of the state factory commission on conditions in the canneries, in which, it is asserted, women and children work from early in the morning until far into the night. It is declared that tots of tender years are compelled to toil inhumanly long hours. Among the women who are agitating for better working conditions for women and children is Miss Mary E. Dreier, president of the National Woman's Trades Union League. She has been active in sociological and philanthropical work for several years.

Miss Mabel Boardman, secretary of the American Red Cross, has received from the White House the insignia of the Fifth Order of the Crown, conferred upon her by the Japanese emperor for distinguished service. It is believed to be the first time an American woman has been so honored by Japan. The order was especially established to recognize meritorious service done by women. The insignia was sent to President Taft, president of the American Red Cross, by Marquis Matsukati, head of the Japanese Red Cross. Miss Boardman is a close friend of President and Mrs. Taft.

Our Correspondents

The poem, "I Stood on the Bridge at Midnight," is indeed a beautiful one, and was written by one of our best-bred American poets, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Any large music publishing house can supply you.

Will Jennie of Pa. please send in her full address, as there is an order for her work awaiting her?

Will Myrtle Jackson please send address? A photo post card awaits her.

Daisy, Illinois, sends a sure mosquito preventive: "Saturate a cloth with citronelle and anoint face and hands."

An address awaits the correspondent who wished a composer for song poems.

J. B. H., W. Va., says: "I think for bedtime there can be nothing nicer than the familiar 'Now I lay me down to sleep.' My daughter learned that prayer when she was but 4 or 5 years old, and I am glad to say that from that time forward she faithfully and daily said that prayer, and at 11 years old she was happily converted to God and joined the church, and ever since has been an earnest church worker. That was six years ago.

"In the Merry-Go-Round the allegory of Aunt Jane of Arkansas, I think is one of the most beautiful comparisons that I ever read. I wish Aunt would write some more."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THE WORLD AND THE FAMILY

To the Peace Page correspondents—We take great pleasure in reading your effusions. They all have interest for some one of our happy family. For over 60 years, we have, whenever offered, spent an hour in conning your views. George D. Prentiss, of the Louisville Courier, once remarked: "There are times in the life of each inhabitant, when, to use a homely phrase, 'We are cast down, lose our energy, think the whole creation, and the balance of mankind are arraigned against us. When we arrive at such a stage, as to not care whether we live or die, medicine will do us no good." Let us take a retrospective view. God created the world for a wise and noble purpose, before He created mankind, yet the world was created for the benefit of the human family. The earth is diversified in climate and productions. Why? Simply because He created no two inhabitants alike in any respect. The Indian chief said that he was glad of it, too. Why? "Because every man would want my squaw." Which shows wisdom. Let us be satisfied with our surroundings, and strive to enjoy life, and to live in harmony with our grand motto and receive the sentence, "Well done, good and faithful servant."—Lew.

A MAN'S VIEW

As we look into the scriptures we see that woman was created as a helpmate for man. Man was endowed by God to be her protector and support. Look at the beasts of the field. Do not they teach us this same thing? As we study them we see that in nearly every case the male is the larger, stronger and fiercer. He is the protector of his mate, while she cares for the young. Does he not, upon the approach of danger, precede her to meet his foe in battle? Since man is endowed by his Creator to protect the woman, his helpmate, is he not capable of performing this simple duty?

Why does woman so fear him that she wishes to snatch from his guardian hands the reins of law and provide for her own protection?

Would not he, as other men did at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga, at Yorktown and at Gettysburg, march to the cannon's mouth to be mowed down in countless thousands for her?

From what I have heard said by many women I believe I can say that not more than half of them will vote when they have a chance, and of the number remaining I believe that there will be more home-loving, Christian women than those who go to vote.—Morning Star.

Morning Star evidently does not agree with Mr. Kipling that the "female of the species is more deadly than the male." He ascribes to woman the noblest attributes, the most unstinted praise and claims that she is able mentally for the ballot if she wishes it. Thank you, Mr. Morning Star, for your tribute to women.—M. H.

A BUSINESS AMBITION

"Old Vet," your letter was a delightful pleasure. Richmond, Va., was also my home from seven years old till ten. Have spent many happy hours on the banks of the James. Should be delighted to hear from any of my Richmond schoolmates, should they chance to see this.

I just must say a few words in regard to my hobbies: Books are my special hobby and a business career is the chief desire of my life, and, though I have lots to do in order to accomplish this desire, yet I mean to stick fast until I shall have gained the goal. I am at present taking a mail course in shorthand. Hoping to hear from old Blade readers—Annie Lea Cobb, Stokesdale, N. C.

GOOD PLACE FOR A MINISTER

Nell, of W. Va., is teaching school where the mountains are half a mile high and incredibly rocky. The people raise potatoes and nearly every kind of vegetable except tomatoes. All the farmers have abundance of fruit. The people are rather old fashioned. Lots of old men and women have never seen a train.

There are no churches close here. I heard one of my scholars say she never had been to church. She is about 10 years old. What do you think of that? I have read a few books since I have been here. I love to read good books. The people have dances and merrymakings. Sometimes they dance all night and go home drunk in the morning. Sometimes they go home at 12 o'clock of Saturday nights. Would like to exchange cards with someone in the state of Washington.—From Nell of West Virginia.

To remove grass stains from cotton goods wash in alcohol.

BOYS AND GIRLS

A Pie Supper.

Dear Blade Boys and Girls—I am a girl 12 years old. I am in the seventh grade. We had a pie supper at our school a few nights ago. The pies sold from 30 cents to $1.00. Forty-one pies were sold, and $32.00 was made. The money was used for library books. I think I can answer the riddle about the man who had no eyes that went forth to view the skies. The man had only on eye and the tree had only two apples on it and he took one off.—Theda Pyland, Aldrich, Mo.

A Faithful Friend.

Dear Blade Children—I live in Lovell, Maine. I am 10 years of age. I have a dog 10 years old, and he is black and white. His name is Rex. He hauls me anywhere on my sled; hauls me to school and comes in and stays until I am ready to go home. He also hauls me up the hills and slides down with me. He is very kind. I have got three calves, their names are Molly, Bess and Daisy. I sweep, dust, iron, wash dishes and do errands. I also like to sew. I crochet and embroider, and make clothes for myself. With best wishes—Georgie Nichols, Lovell, Me.

A Young Housekeeper.

Dear boys and girls—I was born in a log cabin at Tanner, W. Va., but later moved to Spencer, W. Va. From Spencer we moved to Akron. We lived here four years, then bought a farm in Barberton. My hobby is music, and I love flowers. I have a lot of them, too. My mother is going to Barberton and I have to stay and bake bread while she is gone. I am 12 years old, and in the sixth grade. I like to go to school very well. Well, I will have to close for my bread is ready to put in the stove.—Dolores Harden, Barberton, O.

A School Boy's Riddle.

Two men were walking along the road and met another man. The man they met said, "You resemble each other, what kin are you?" One of them replied thus: "Brothers and sisters I have none, but that man's father is my father's son." What relation were they?

I live on the hills of the Blue Ridge and walk three miles to school every day. I would like to exchange post cards with the Blade children.—J. Pressley Crawford, Dyke, Va.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Geraldine Evans has had so many answers to her riddle that I can only publish one. She will be interested to know that her mail directed to Morgan, Ala., is now at Bessemer, owing to change of office. If she wants her private answers she should write the postmaster at Bessemer, Ala.—M. H.

Carrie B. Shipman, of Ala., writes of her home and school life. She helps her mother before and after school and her grandmother says she is as smart as a cricket and calls her her little lady. Aren't those fine compliments, especially from one's grandmother?—M. H.

Ora Cox, of Richmond, W. Va., says that his town has the largest tannery and also the largest clothespin factory in the world.

Laura O'Harrow, Rural Valley, Pa., says that she and her brother have two pet cats, Tibby and Tabby, and a dog Tip. She sends also a correct solution of Geraldine's riddle. She helps at home and in summer in the fields.

Klein Guthrie is a boy, 13 years old, who loves to read the Boys' and Girls' Letters. He lives near a creek, near Asheville, N. C., and in spring has fine fishing.

Three little Arkansas girls want a post card shower, Eunice, Mamie and Ethel Johnson.

Lottie Dorsey, W. Va., has only missed one day's school this winter.

POETS' CORNER

WE ARE SEVEN

By William Wardsworth.

I met a little cottage girl.
She was eight years old, she said,
Her hair was thick with many a curl
That clustered round her head.

She had a rustic, woodland air,
And she was wildly clad;
Her eyes were blue and very fair;
Her beauty made me glad.

"Sisters and brothers, little maid,
How many may you be?"
"How many? Seven in all," she said,
And wond'ring looked at me.

"And where are they? I pray you tell."
She answered, "Seven are we;
And two of us at Conway dwell,
And two are gone to sea.

"Two of us in the churchyard lie,
My sister and my brother,
And in the churchyard cottage I
Dwell near them with my mother."

"You say that two at Conway dwell,
And two are gone to sea,
Yet ye are seven!—I pray you tell,
Sweet maid, how this may be."

Then did the maid reply,
"Seven boys and girls are we;
Two of us in the churchyard lie,
Beneath the churchyard tree."

"You run about, my little maid,
Your limbs they are alive;
If two are in the churchyard laid,
Then ye are only five."

"Their graves are green, they may be seen,"
The little maid replied,
"Twelve steps or more from mother's door
And they are side by side.

"My stockings there I often knit,
My kerchief there I hem;
And there upon the ground I sit
And sing a song to them.

"And often after sunset, sir,
When it is light and fair,
I take my little porringer
And eat my supper there.

"The first that died was sister Jane;
In bed she moaning lay,
Till God released her from her pain;
And then she went away.

"So in the churchyard she was laid;
And, when the grass was dry,
Together round her grave we played,
My brother John and I.

"And when the ground was white with snow,
And I could run and slide,
My brother John was forced to go,
And he lies by her side."

"How many are you, then," said I,
"If two are in heaven?"
Quick was the little maid's reply,
"O master! we are seven."

"But they are dead; those two are dead!
Their spirits are in heaven!"
'Twas throwing words away, for still
The little maid would have her will,
And said, "Nay, we are seven!"

CHILDREN'S PRAYERS

Jesus, tender shepherd, hear me,
Bless Thy little lamb tonight;
In the darkness be Thou near me,
Keep me safe till morning light.

All this day Thy hand has led me,
And I thank Thee for Thy care;
Thou hast warmed me, clothed and fed me,
Listen to my evening prayer.

Let my sins be all forgiven,
Bless the friends I love so well,
Take us all at last to Heaven,
Happy there with Thee to dwell.
Amen.

Morning Prayer.

Now I wake to see the light,
'Twas God who kept me through the night;
To him I lift my voice and pray
That he will keep me through the day.
If I should die before 'tis done,
O, God, accept me through Thy Son.

Evening Prayer.

Ere on my bed my form I lay,
Oh, hear, Great God, the words I say;
Preserve, I pray, my friends so dear,
In health and strength for many a year;
And still, O Lord, to me impart
A gentle and a grateful heart,
That after my last sleep I may
Awake to Thine eternal day.—Amen.

BENNIE

Father, dear father, come home with me now.
The clock in the steeple strikes one;
You said you were coming right home from the shop
As soon as your day's work was done.
The fire has gone out; the house is all dark,
And mother's been watching since tea,
With poor brother Bennie so sick in her arms
And no one to help her but me.

Chorus: Come home! Come home!
Please father! Dear father, come home!

Father, dear father, come home with me now.
The clock in the steeple strikes two.
The house has grown colder and Bennie is worse,
But he has been calling for you.
Indeed he is worse; ma says he will die,
Perhaps before morning shall dawn.
And this is the message she sent me to bring,
"Come quickly or he will be gone."

Father, dear father, come home with me now.
The clock in the steeple strikes three.
The house is so lonely; the hours are so long
For poor weeping mother and me.
Yes, we are alone; poor Bennie is dead
And gone with the angels of light.
And these were the very last words that he said:
"I want to kiss papa good night."

GEEHALE—AN INDIAN LAMENT

From the National Reader.

The blackbird is singing on Michigan's shore
As sweetly and gaily as ever before;
For he knows to his mate he, at pleasure, can hie,
And the dear little brood she is teaching to fly
The sun looks as ruddy, and rises as bright,
And reflects o'er our mountains as beamy a light.
As it ever reflected, or ever expressed,
When my skies were the bluest, my dreams were the best.

Songs Wanted

Malden, I Have Come a'Courting.
The Mariner's Song.
I Stand on Memory's Golden Shore.
The Scent of Hawthorn Flowers.
Old Man's Story.
When School Is Out.
Bark Canoe.
Washington's Grave.
Norine Moreen.
Absent, by J. W. Metcalfe.
Oh, Fairest Italy.
A poem with the lines,

POST CARD EXCHANGE

Virgie Lucile Williams, Gay, W. Va.
Ruth M. Foreman, Heraldsburg, Sonoro county, Calif.
Lola Skaggs, Sparks, W. Va.
Elsie A. Brown, Sparks, W. Va.
Nellie B. Skaggs, Sparks, W. Va.
Martha O. Tilden, Canaseraga, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.
Kline Guthrie, Alexander, N. C.
Eunice, Ethel and Mamie Johnson, Whitener, Ark., Box 8.

JEANNETTE AND JO

By Mary Mapes Dodge.

Two girls I know—Jeanette and Jo,
And one is always moping
The other lassie come what may,
Is ever bravely hoping.

Beauty of face and girlish grace
Are theirs for joy or sorrow.
Jeannette takes brightly every day,
And Joe dreads each tomorrow.

One early morn they watched the dawn—
I saw them stand together;
Their whole day's sport, 'twas very plain,
Depended on the weather.

"'Twill storm!" cried Jo. Jeanette spoke low:
"Yes, but 'twill soon be over."
And, as she spoke, the sudden shower
Came beating down the clover.

I told you so!" cried angry Jo;
"It always is a-raining!"
Then hid her face in dire despair,
Lamenting and complaining.

But sweet Jeannette quite hopeful yet—
I tell it to her honor—
Looked up and waited till the sun
Came streaming in upon her.

The broken clouds sailed off in crowds
Across a sea of glory;
Jeannette and Jo can laughing in.
Which ends my simple story.

Come storm, come shine, joy is divine;
The hopeful are the gladdest.
And doubt and dread, children believe,
Of all things are the saddest.

WHAT TO FORGET

By Juniata Rohrback.

If you see a tall fellow ahead of a crowd,
A leader of men marching fearless and proud,
And you know of a tale whose mere telling aloud
Would mean that his head must in anguish be bowed,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a skeleton hidden away
In a closet, and guarded and kept from the day
In the dark; and whose showing, whose sudden display
Would cause grief and sorrow and life-long dismay,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a thing that will darken the joy
Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy,
That will wipe out a smile or the least way annoy
A fellow, or cause any gladness to cloy,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

THE VACANT CHAIR

We shall meet but we shall miss him,
There will be one vacant chair:
We shall linger to caress him.
When we breathe our evening prayer.
When a year ago we gathered,
Joy was in his bright blue eye,
But a golden cord is severed,
And our hopes in ruin lie.

Chorus.

We shall meet but we shall miss him,
There will be one vacant chair;
We shall linger to caress him
When we breathe our evening prayer.

At our fireside, sad and lonely,
Often will the bosom swell
At remembrance of the story
How our noble Willie fell;
How he strove to bear our banner
Through the thickest of the fight,
And uphold our country's honor
In the strength of manhood's might.

True they tell us wreaths of glory
Evermore will deck his brow,
But this soothes the anguish only
Sweeping o'er our heartstrings now.
Sleep today, O early-fallen,
In thy green and narrow bed,
Dirges from the pine and cypress
Mingle with the tears we shed.

WHAT GRANDMOTHER HAD

Leslie's Weekly.

Grandmother used to go and see
Folks who were sick, and make them tea
Of boneset and camomile,
And fuss around the bed and smile,
And not go till some neighbors came
That she was sure would do the same.

Unless they met her at the door
And put up an emphatic roar
About its being smallpox, or
Some ailment to be watchful for.

She never even stopped to ask
If, while about her loving task,
Herself might be endangered. No,
She hadn't read her Bible so.

She'd only found the texts that said:
"Sick have ye tended," hungry fed,"
And such old-fashioned foolishness
Ere modern wisdom came to bless.

Now, when we hear a neighbor's ill
We close our door and wash the sill
With antiseptics, so we'll not
Get the disease the friend has got.
Sometimes I think 'twere not so bad
Should we catch what grandmother had!

THE BLIND CHILD

By Emily Sargent Lewis.

I know what mother's face is like,
Although I can not see;
It's like the music of a bell,
It's like the way the roses smell—
It's like the secrets fairies tell—
All these it's like to me.

I know what father's face is like,
I'm sure I know it all;
It's like his step upon the stair,
It's like his whistle on the air,
It's like his arms that take such care,
And never let me fall.

So I can tell what God is like,
The God whom no one sees;
He's everything my mother means,
He's everything my father seems,
He's like my very sweetest dreams,
But greater than all these.

Famous "Pint of Cough Syrup" Receipt

No Better Remedy at Any Price. Fully Guaranteed.

Make a plain syrup by mixing one pint of granulated sugar and ½ pint of warm water and stir for two minutes. Put 2½ ounces of pure Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle, and fill it up with the Sugar Syrup. This gives you a family supply of the best cough syrup at a saving of $2. It never spoils. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

The effectiveness of this simple remedy is surprising. It seems to take hold instantly, and will usually stop the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. It tones up the faded appetite and is just laxative enough to be helpful in a cough, and has a pleasing taste. Also a wonderful for bronchial trouble, throat tickle, sore lungs and asthma, and an unequaled remedy for whooping cough and croup.

This recipe for making cough remedy with Pinex and Sugar Syrup (or strained honey) is a prime favorite in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada. The plan has been imitated, though never successfully. If you try it, use only genuine Pinex, which is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract and is rich in guaiacol and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this recipe.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 243 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

How to Cure Rheumatism

Prominent Doctor's Best Prescription Easily Mixed at Home.

This simple and harmless formula has worked wonders for all who have tried it quickly curing chronic and acute rheumatism and backache. "From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them in a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bed-time. Good results come after the first few doses. If your druggist does not have Toris compound in stock he will get it for you in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take a patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original, one-ounce, sealed, yellow package. This was published here last winter and hundreds of the worst cases were cured by it in a short time. Published by the Globe Pharmaceutical Laboratories of Chicago.

—$1 COUPON FREE—

To every sufferer from

Rheumatism

Name .....

Address .....

.....

This coupon when mailed to **Magic Foot Draft Co., Dept. WB 2, Jackson, Mich.**, will bring you a $1 Pair of Magic Foot Drafts, prepaid, TO TRY FREE, as explained below.

If You Have Rheumatism Sign and Mail This Coupon Today

FREDERICK DYER, Corresponding Sec'y.

My unbounded faith in Magic Foot Drafts is built on my record of results. If you could see the thousands of letters I get, telling of cures at every stage in the progress of this cruel torture called Rheumatism, cures of old chronics who have suffered 20, 30 and even 40 years, as well as all the milder stages, you would lay aside your doubts. But I do not ask you to believe. I send you my Drafts to speak for themselves. Send my coupon today. You will get a $1 pair of Drafts by return mail to try FREE. Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the comfort they bring you, send me $1. If not, they cost you nothing. **You decide.** Can't you see that I couldn't do this if my Drafts didn't satisfy? Wouldn't you mail a coupon to know for yourself, when I, knowing as I do, risk my dollar treatment on your verdict? Address Magic Foot Draft Co., WB2 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Send no money—only coupon. Do it now.

How to Quickly Renew Youth

50-Cent Trial Box Free of the Greatest and Most Effective Nerve Strengthener Ever found by Science.

This is the world's newest, safest, most reliable and effective nerve invigorator, revitalizer, brain awakener, body strengthener, without equal in the world's history of medicine. It brings about a change from that awful, dull, weak, lazy, don't-give-a-hang feeling to brightness, strength, clear-headedness and courage which is remarkable.

Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers Are the Secret of Being as Vigorous at 75 as When You Were 25.

FOR MEN.—Nerve force gone! You are what your nerves are, nothing else. If you feel all run-down from overwork or other causes, if you suffer from insomnia, "caved-in" feeling, brain fag, extreme nervousness, peevishness, gloominess, worry, cloudy brain, loss of ambition, energy and vitality, loss of weight and digestion, constipation, headaches, neuralgia, or the debilitating effects of tobacco or drink, send for a 50c free trial box of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers and soon you will be well, strong and happy.

FOR WOMEN.—If you suffer from nervous breakdown, extreme nervousness, "blue" spells, desire to cry, worry, neuralgia, back pains, loss of weight or appetite, sleeplessness, headaches and constipation, and are all out-of-sorts, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers will make you feel that there is more to life than you ever realized before. Send today for the 50c free trial box.

No more need of dieting, diversion, travel, tiresome exercises, dangerous drugs, electricity, massage, or anything else—Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers do the work for each and all, give you nerveforce and make you love to live.

A 50-cent free trial box will be mailed direct upon receipt of coupon below, by F. J. Kellogg Co., 1718 Hoffmaster Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

A 50-cent trial box of this great discovery will prove that they do the work. They are guaranteed—every wafer. Send coupon below today for free 50c trial box of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers.

FREE TRIAL BOX COUPON

F. J. Kellogg Co., 1718 Hoffmaster Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

Send me by return mail, free of charge, a 50-cent trial box of the wonderful discovery for nerves, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers. I enclose 6 cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing.

Name .....

Street or R.F.D. .....

City ..... State .....

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

MUSHROOM CULTURE

Please publish a method of raising mushrooms.—J. C., Galion, Mich.

There is a market for mushrooms in the cities. They bring various prices. Mushroom growing for the market is very profitable, if properly managed. Those having greenhouses can grow this delicious vegetable under the benches to advantage in the summer season. It will do well in cellars where the temperature can be kept at about 50 or 60. This should be kept as even as possible to secure best results. Collect a lot of fresh horse manure, rejecting the coarser portions of it. Spread it out, to prevent premature heating, and fork it over several times, at intervals of a few days before using it. Make the bed about 18 inches deep, three or four feet wide. Pound the manure down well. Let it ferment thoroughly before spawning it. Test its temperature with a reliable themometer, by inserting the instrument in the soil and leaving it there until the full temperature of the bed is registered. When it indicates 80 or 90 degrees, sow your spawn, which should be of the best, and which can be procured of nearly all seedmen or florists in the larger towns. Break it and put it two inches under the surface and about six or eight inches apart. After about a week's time cover the bed with two inches of fine loam and wait for results.

NATIONAL CENSORSHIP BOARD

Kindly explain the work of the National Board of Censorship.—R. B., West Branch, Mich.

The National Board of Moving Picture Censorship was formed by the People's Institute of New York. The headquarters of the board are located in New York, the center of the moving picture industry. The board meets twice each week and inspects all the films which are to be sent out for public exhibition. No set of films is given out until inspected and approved by the Board of Censorship. All films are discussed with a view as to their probable influence on the imagination of the weak-minded and the poorly educated. No picture which would likely do harm to the classes who are to witness it is allowed to pass. Thousands of dollars' worth of films have been destroyed on the suggestion of the board, by the manufacturers, since the creation of that body.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Will you please publish an account of the Battle of Waterloo?—B. B. C. Orndoff, West. Va.

The Battle of Waterloo was fought at Waterloo, a city of Belgium, in June, 1815. The whole British position formed a sort of a curve, the center of which was nearest the enemy. The French forces occupied a series of heights opposite. Each army consisted of about 70,000 men and the troops of Napoleon were for the most part veterans, while Wellington's troops were composed of men of different nationalities, who had never fought together. The object of Napoleon was to defeat the British before the Prussians, whom he knew were coming, could arrive on the field, and that of the Duke of Wellington was to maintain his ground until he could be joined by his allies. The French began the battle about noon and it continued until evening, when the Prussians appeared. The Imperial Guards, which heretofore had been held in reserve, now made a final attempt to gain victory. Wellington's men charged them at the point of the bayonet and caused them to retreat. The pursuit was left to the Prussians, who disabled and dispersed the whole army. The French loss in killed, wounded and prisoners amounted to about 50,000, and the allied loss to about 23,000 killed and wounded.

CAPTAIN KIDD

Will you please publish a biography of Captain Kidd?—C. W. S., Fruit Hill, Ky.

William Kidd probably was born at Greenock, Scotland, about the middle of the seventeenth century. He followed the sea from his youth and about 1695 was known as one of the boldest shipmasters that sailed from New York. At this time the depredations of pirates on British commerce had become so great that a company was organized for the purpose of suppressing the practice. Kidd received a commission from the king and in 1696 sailed from England for America. On his way he resolved to turn pirate and commenced a career of plunder along the coast of Madagascar, returning to New York in 1698 with a large store of booty. He buried a large part of his treasure at the east end of Long Island and boldly went to Boston, thinking that he could clear himself from any charge of piracy under his commission. But he was promptly arrested and conveyed to England for trial. The charge of piracy was difficult to prove and he was arraigned for the murder of one of his crew, and, after an unfair trial, was hanged.

ALUMINUM

Please publish a description of aluminum in the columns of the Blade—H. W., Maquoketa, Iowa.

Aluminum is a widely distributed constituent of the earth, occurring in a number of forms of combination; most abundant as silicates in the different varieties of clay. The most striking property of aluminum is its lightness. Aluminum is not, section for section, comparatively a strong metal. It is only about as strong under tensile strain, section for section, as cast iron, and has less than one-half the strength of wrought iron under ordinary conditions. Under compression the metal has a very low elastic limit, although its extreme ductility allows the metal to flow on itself so freshly as to make it for special purposes a very safe metal to use in compression. Pure aluminum is white with a decided bluish tint, which becomes much more marked on exposure, when a thin film of white oxide on its surface prevents further tarnishing from the air, but seems to give by contrast to the metal as a background an enhanced bluish tint.

COMMERCE COMMISSION

Kindly give an explanation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.—H. F. H., Brock, N. C.

On February 4, 1887, congress passed an act creating the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was invested with the authority to regulate certain matters with respect to commerce, which were detrimental to the public interest, and with authority to require annual reports from all carriers engaged in interstate commerce. This act has not accomplished all that its framers hoped, but it has nevertheless done great good.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Will you please publish the time and places of the Grand Army encampments?—J. A. G., Fremont, O.

The time and places of the National Encampments are as follows: In 1868, Philadelphia; 1869, Cincinnati; 1870 Washington; 1871, Boston; 1872, Cleveland; 1873, New Haven; 1874, Harrisburg; 1875, Chicago; 1876, Philadelphia; 1877, Providence; 1878, Springfield; 1879, Albany; 1880, Dayton; 1881, Indianapolis; 1882, Baltimore; 1883, Denver; 1884, Minneapolis; 1885, Portland, Me.; 1886, San Francisco; 1887, St. Louis; 1888, Columbus; 1889, Milwaukee; 1890, Boston; 1891, Detroit; 1892, Washington; 1893, Indianapolis; 1894, Pittsburg; 1895, Louisville; 1896, St. Paul; 1897, Buffalo; 1898, Cincinnati; 1899, Philadelphia; 1900, Chicago; 1901, Cleveland; 1902, Washington, D. C.; 1903, San Francisco; 1904, Boston; 1905, Boston; 1905, Denver, 1906, Minneapolis; 1907, Saratoga; 1908, Toledo; 1909, Salt Lake City; 1910, Atlantic City; 1911, Rochester, N. Y.

BATTLE OF THE THAMES

I would like to have an account of the battle of the Thames published in the Question Bureau.—G. W. C., Webster Springs, West Va.

On the banks of the Thames river, in Canada, about 30 miles above Chatham, a final stand was made by General Proctor and Tecumseh, when pursued by General Harrison in the war of 1812. The position was a poor one and was favorable to the American advance. In October, 1813, Harrison, with 3,000 men, attacked and drove the British from the field in great confusion. Tecumseh was slain and General Proctor barely escaped. The results of the battle were the British power in upper Canada was broken, the Indian Northwestern Confederacy was destroyed, and the Americans regained almost all that had been lost at Detroit.

THE AMERICAN FLAG

I would like to know something of the history and origin of the American flag.—M. G., Matoon, Ill.

The national flag had no single or definite origin. Before and during part of the revolution many flags of different designs were used by different colonies and different companies of soldiers. There were also a great many private flags in use at the time of the war for separation from England. But in 1775 a committee recommended for a national flag the British union plus 13 stripes. This design congress adopted. Paul Jones claimed to have been the first to have raised the national flag, but it seems to have been one of the rattlesnake type; though that was not the kind selected by the congressional naval committee in 1776. In June, 1776, it was unofficially decided by congress and Washington, in view of the impending declaration, to replace the union by a five-pointed star; but the first official adoption of a flag was on June 14, 1777, displacing the union by 13 stars, and using just the same number of stripes. The first use of the flag is disputed; it seems to have been improvised and run up over captured British standards at Fort Stanwix, August 8, 1777, after the battle of Oriskany, but a regular flag was made and carried at the battle of Brandywine in the following September.

When Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the union two new stripes and the same number of stars were added, and no further changes were made for 25 years. In 1818 it was finally ordered that the 15 stripes be reduced permanently to 13, in memory of the original colonies, and the stars keep pace with the total number of states on the July 4 after each admission. The arrangements of the stars was not specified and has been left to the taste of the makers.

NORTHERN LIGHTS

Kindly tell something of the Northern Lights.—P. A. C., Paw Paw, Mich.

The origin of the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, is as yet a matter of conjecture. The most common hypothesis is that it is an electrical phenomenon, and this is borne out to some extent by the great resemblance which the light attending the passage of electricity through a nearly vacuous tube bears to the luminous appearance of the aurora. If one of the vacuous tubes lately invented by Mr. Gassiot be brought into the neighborhood of a powerful electrical machine, both while the machine is in motion and for some time after, flashes of light pass from the wire at one end of the tube to that at the other extremity, which bear a striking resemblance to the auroral rays. If the conditions necessary for the production of the aurora be similar to those holding in this experiment, it must be caused by the electricity accumulated round the magnetic poles discharging itself through the rare strata of the higher atmosphere; but how such conditions, if actual, occur is a question still in need of solution.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Please publish a description of the Panama canal.—L. B., Dale, W. VaV.

The work in constructing the Panama canal was started in the year 1904; the canal will probably be completed in 1915. From shore to shore the canal will be 40½ miles long and from deep water to deep water 50 miles. Its depth will vary from 45 to 50 feet, and the width will extend from 200 to 1,000 feet.

The general type of canal proposed is to form a summit level about 85 feet above the sea, which is to be reached by a flight of locks located at Gatun, on the Atlantic side, and by one lock at Pedro Miguel, with two others at La Bosca, on the Pacific side; the locks are all to be in duplicate. The summit level will be formed by the construction of a large dam at Gatun, and a small one at Pedro Miguel. A second lake, with a surface elevation of 55 feet, will be formed on the Pacific side between Pedro Miguel and Panama bay by the construction of a dam at La Boca, across the mouth of the Rio Grande, and another dam between Sosa Hill and high ground near Corozal. The Colon section is from the Caribbean sea to the mouth of the Mindi river, where a channel is to be excavated, having a bottom width of 500 feet and a depth of 42 feet below the mean tide. The Gatun locks are to be two sets of locks side by side. The lift will be overcome by a flight of three locks of 28 1-3 feet ordinary life each, or a flight of two locks of 42½ feet lift each. Neither the details of their construction nor their exact location has yet been definitely fixed.

The area of Gatun dam will be about 110 square miles. It will have a height of about 135 feet above sea level. The width on top is to be 100 feet. Its length will be about 7,700 feet, and the width at the bottom about 2,625 feet. From the Gatun locks to San Pablo, a distance of about 15½ miles, the width of the channel will be at least 1,000 feet. The depth is to be 45 feet. Further up the lake the width of the channel will be decreased, first to 800 feet, for a distance of 3.86 miles, from near San Pablo to Juan Grande, then to 200 feet from Obispo to Las Cascades, a distance of 1.55 miles, where will begin the Culebra cut section, a distance of 4.7 miles, the width of the canal will be 200 feet. This is the heaviest portion of the work. From near Paralso, the end of the Culebra cut, to the Pedro Miguel lock, a distance of 1.88 miles, the canal will have a width of 300 feet. The Pedro Miguel lock will have a lift of 30 feet. It will be in duplicate and will have approach walls construction at each end. From Pedro Miguel lock the channel will have a width of 500 feet for a distance of 1.87 miles. It will then increase to 1,000 or more for a distance of 3.61 miles to near Sora Hill, on the shore of Panama bay, where the Sora locks will be located. From Sora locks to deep water in the Panama bay, a distance of about four miles, the channel is to have a depth of 59 feet below mean tide. The mean rise and fall of the tide is about 15 feet, but it may reach as much as 23 feet.

DATE OF CHRISTMAS

Please give reasons for the acceptance of the 25 of December as the date of Christ's birth.—J. M. M., Brookeville, Pa.

For several years there was much contention in learned and religious bodies as to the actual date of Christ's birth and the proper date in the year to celebrate it. The institution of the anniversary dates back to the second century of Christendom. The frequent and heated controversies relative to the date of Christ's birth led Pope Julius I. to order a thorough investigation of the subject by the learned theologians and historians of that age, which resulted in an agreement on December 25.

MISCELLANEOUS

N. E. R., Procter, West Va.—The Bureau cannot tell you who is the greatest living orator in the world. We might give an opinion, but that would not settle the question.

M. W. J., Sharon, Pa.—A list of all articles subject to the tariff can be secured from the World's Almanac, published by the Press Publishing Co., New York.

D. M. H., Pleasant City, O.—By the Enabling Act passed in 1906, Guthrie was made the capital of Oklahoma until 1915.

R. D. G., Clarksburg, West Va.—The state of Arkansas and the river are pronounced the same, the accent being on the first syllable.

B. F. T., Green Hill, West Va.—According to the constitution congress has the power to dispose of and make all necessary rules concerning the territory or other property belonging to the United States. Nothing in the constitution is to be so construed as to prejudice the claims of any particular state.

R. C. M., Alliance, O.—John Burroughs lives on a farm in New York state.

J. A. W., Ponca, Neb.—The Bureau has no references that gives a sketch of the life of Richard Rubus.

Read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8—this issue.

Translation of Hymns in Barbaric Tongues

THE translation of hymns into barbaric languages has often given rise to the singing of very humorous and incongruous sentiments.

For instance, the hymn commencing, "Go, labor on. Spend and be spent," was translated into the language of the Congo. It was only after the hymn had been sung far and wide that the missionary translator discovered that he had used the wrong word for "labor," and that the congregations had been made to sing, "Go, blunder on. Spend and be spent."

Nor did this end the troubles of the missionaries. For some reason or other they found the native averse to singing the closing hymn of the service, "Lord, dismiss us with thy blessing." More exact knowledge of the native idiom confirmed them in the belief that they had inadvertently translated "Lord dismiss us with thy blessing" into "Lord, kick us out softly, softly."

TWO MOTHERS DIE FOR BABIES

Succumb Lying Side by Side After Caesarian Operations.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 6—Side by side in a hospital morgue is the bodies of Mrs. Bertha Niehause, aged 23, and Mrs. William Briener, 17, who died Sunday morning at the same hour following Caesarian operations. Mrs. Niehaus' infant died a few minutes after being taken by the surgeons, but the infant son of Mrs. Briener, weighing nine pounds and perfectly formed, is contentedly nursing a bottle. Mrs. Briener lived long enough to kiss her baby. Each mother had been married only one year.

Has Cancer Been Conquered?

The Leach Sanatorium, Indianapolis, Indiana, reports the discovery of a liquid laboratory product, a few drops of which, in selected cases, injected into the cancer, instantly kills it. Bleeding, cancer pains and odorous discharges are immediately stopped. Dr. Leach has for several years made a specialty of the treatment of cancer by non surgical means and his success is well known. He states that the new discovery will enable him to treat cases which have heretofore been considered inaccessible or incurable. The latest bulletin of the Sanatorium issued free, gives full details of the method.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Thursday, January 2.

SENATE—Senator Bacon introduced a resolution for the immediate recognition of the republic of China. Senator Bailey spoke on his resolution on the initiative and referendum, denouncing that policy as destructive of the representative form of government. Senator Ashurst spoke briefly, replying to the criticisms of Senator Bailey. The resolution of Senator Gore, requesting any information American officers may have obtained about newly discovered German tuberculosis cure was adopted. The impeachment court resumed its sessions at 1:30 this afternoon. At 5:17 the senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Representative McHenry, of Pennsylvania, until today at noon.

HOUSE—The house convened at noon and adjourned at 12:11 out of respect for the memory of Representative John G. McHenry, of Pennsylvania. Chairman Alexander, of the merchant marine committee, announced that hearings on the Brazilian shipping combine would begin January 7, and gave names of witnesses subpenaed. Representative Linthicum introduced a bill for a special committee to investigate the causes of railroad accidents and recommend preventative measures. The secretary of the navy asked for an appropriation of $100,000 for a naval hospital at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The war department recommended a 1,000-foot channel approach in Baltimore harbor at a cost of $305,250. Representative Parran introduced a bill to purchase the aviation field at College Park, Md. Chairman Pujo, of the "money trust" committee, issued a statement in which he intimated that unless William Rockefeller accepts service of the subpoena of the committee within a few days, steps will be taken to force an entrance to his residence in New York. Representative Burnett started another fight against a two-battleship program at this session.

Friday, January 3.

SENATE—Convened at noon and adjourned at 12:06 p. m. until noon Saturday out of respect for the memory of the late Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas. Interstate commerce committee ordered favorable report on reappointment of Interstate Commerce Commissioner E. E. Clark. Archbald court of impeachment put over until Saturday. Conferees on literacy test immigration bill considered differences between two houses.

HOUSE—Convened at noon. Chairman Pujo, of "money trust" investigating committee called meeting of committee for Saturday to consider question of getting William Rockefeller before the committee. Republicans of interior department expenditure committee filed minority report condemning charges against former Indian Commissioner Valentine. Adjourned at 1:27 p. m. until noon Saturday out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Wedemeyer, of Michigan, and the late Senator Davis, of Arkansas.

Saturday, January 4.

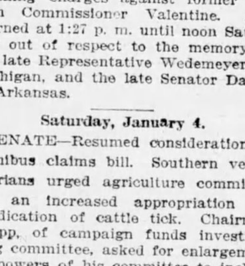
SENATE—Resumed consideration of omnibus claims bill. Southern veterinarians urged agriculture committee for an increased appropriation for eradication of cattle tick. Chairman Clapp, of campaign funds investigating committee, asked for enlargement of powers of his committee to include 1912 campaign, but objection of Senator Oliver postponed action. Resignation of Senator Bailey, (Tex.) read. Court of impeachment resumed trial of Judge Archbald. Senators Bacon, Overman and Crane appointed to joint inaugural committee.

HOUSE—Resumed consideration of Indian appropriation bill. Representative Flood, of Virginia, selected as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs to succeed Governor Sulzer, of New York. Secretary Wilson asked agriculture committee for increased appropriations to apply to all branches of the agriculture department's work in forthcoming appropriation bill. Representative Bathrick introduced bill for government loans to farmers on farm mortgages.

Smoke of Herbs Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.



It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

WHY DO I DO IT?

Why Should I, a Stranger, Miles Away, Care Anything About You? Why Should I Want to Help You?

Because I want to see the world grow better—and it is growing better, please don't ever lose sight of that fact. It's because I want to see sunshine and happiness where now is darkness—fear—despair.

Because I want mankind to have the benefit of what I have learned and know—the help of all my life work. It's because I want to send hope and rest and peace and comfort to every sufferer in the world that I can reach—because I want to see them well and strong again.

I will do this for you—yes, for all gladly, willingly, freely, if you will only let me. No money is asked or expected. I am financially able to make and fulfill this offer to the sick. It is my way—the way I have chosen to send help. For your own sake won't you let me help you—or some suffering needy friend?

THE MAN WHO MAKES THIS OFFER

Listen! If my life-long experience with medicine—with sickness—I have learned that Heart Disease destroys more human beings than any other thing on earth!

That it is a stealthy, deceptive, deadly monster—that six people in every ten have Heart Trouble. And you know as well as I that in lots of cases it creeps upon its poor victim unawares, and strikes out their life almost without warning—often without their even suspecting that their Heart was weak or wrong at all. I have learned, too, that one of the very worst things about Heart trouble is that most people don't know what the symptoms are—don't know what they mean when they have them. Another thing—a great many people are misled and deceived into thinking their trouble is something else, and doctor the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver, Nerves or Sexual Organs for some supposed trouble, when all the time it's the Heart that's causing it all. They are really treating the symptoms and not the disease itself.

And a great many people who do know that they have Heart trouble think it can't be cured. Now Heart trouble is just as curable as any other trouble. I have proved this fully by successfully treating hundreds of cases. Many of these were the chronic, serious, complicated kind, in which other remedies and doctors had failed, and hope seemed gone. But this treatment acted quickly and permanently. In very many cases of Heart Disease the Nerves and Stomach are affected also, and one reason why this treatment cures is because it sets the Stomach right, removes constipation, steadies and revitalizes the Nerves and builds up the whole system, besides directly controlling and curing the Heart. I believe I can cure YOU! Anyhow, it's plainly your duty to let me try. And so I will gladly send you by mail, postpaid, without any conditions, without any restrictions and without asking you a penny, a complete test treatment for your case, and a letter of clear medical advice. Also an illustrated book that with plain words and pictures explains your trouble clearly, and so that you will understand it.

Remember, it is all FREE—the Book—The Letter of Advice—The Full Course of Treatment. There are no "strings" to this offer. It is not a C. O. D. scheme or anything of the kind. I ask for no money—I send you no medicine, expecting you to pay later. You bind yourself in no way. It is nothing but a genuine, generous, honest, free offer to the sick. I am making this same offer in some of the best papers in America besides the Toledo Weekly Blade, because it seems to me to be the best way to quickly get advice and help—this certain effective treatment into the hands of every sufferer—everywhere.

If you have even one of the sure symptoms, Nervousness, Trembling, Twitching or Nightmare, Palpitation, Fluttering or Skipping Beats of the Heart, Short Breath, Fainting, Smothering, Choking, Numb or Sinking Spells, Dizziness, Nosebleed, Swelling Legs, Asthma, Pain in Heart, Side, or Shoulder Blade, your Heart and Nerves are surely wrong! Don't wait, for even now you may be facing sudden death. Please give your age and how long you have had the symptoms. Address: Directing Specialist, Clearwater, Pres. Heart Cure Co., 330 Masonic Building, Hallowell, Maine.

TURKEY TO YIELD, PEACE LIKELIER

May Yield All Rights in Crete—Probably Cede Adrianople.

London, Jan. 6.—The general situation has ameliorated and the danger of rupture of the peace negotiations seems to be averted through Turkey making fresh concessions which will enable the allies to enjoy a holiday during the festivities in connection with the orthodox Christmas.

Rechad Pasha seems to have turned into a sphinx, so full of mystery and impenetrability is he, but from authoritative sources it is stated that the powers, through their ambassadors here and at Constantinople, have succeeded in mixing much water with both the allies' and Turkey's wine.

Allies Calmed by the Powers.

Strong pressure in favor of moderation has been exercised at Constantinople while the Balkan representatives have been urged to be patient before breaking off the negotiations, especially as they can lose nothing by waiting, their position being better than that of Turkey.

The efforts of the powers appear to be successful on both sides. Thus, unless some sudden change develops at the last moment, Rechad Pasha will present new terms, which will comprise another rectification of the Thracean frontier, bringing it further east than provided for in the terms presented Friday, perhaps to Dedeagatch, but not yet including Adrianople, and possibly the cession of Turkey's rights in Crete directly to the allies.

In the meantime many things may happen. Of first importance among these the fall of Adrianople would impel Turkey to accept the inevitable. The powers continue to exercise pressure at Constantinople, aiming to demonstrate to the Porte that resistance would only lead to graver losses.

May Give Up Adrianople.

The impression is that Turkey will end by ceding Adrianople, and that this will be done without any serious results, such as are always predicted by Turkish sympathizers or threatened by Constantinople whenever Turkey is engaged in a conflict with a Christian state. Whenever Turkey is about to suffer territorial amputation, the specter of Mussulman fanaticism is raised and assistance is sought from Great Britain and France, which have in their dominions millions of Mussulmans, who are pictured as being ready to rise in sympathy.

The Turkish empire, however, gradually has been dismembered without the Musselman dragon ever awakening either at home or abroad and experts in Turkish affairs interpret this to mean that the Mussulmans themselves are convinced that they fare better under their present rulers.

PEACE COSTS FAR MORE THAN WAR

Noncombatants of Europe Pay Out $183,040,000 as Result of Balkan Tangle

LEDGER SHOWS THOUSANDS SLAIN AND MILLIONS SPENT

KILLED AND WOUNDED.	
Turkey	300,000
Servia	22,000
Bulgaria	80,000
Montenegro	6,500
Greece	7,000
Total	415,500

FINANCIAL COST TO EUROPE	
Turkey	40,800,000
Turkey, in revenue from lost provinces, one year	30,000,000
Servia	14,900,000
Bulgaria	10,680,000
Greece	3,960,000
Montenegro	600,000
Russia	130,000,000
Austria, including loss of wages and profits	42,700,000
England	300,000
Italy, including loss of wages and profits	3,600,000
Germany	440,000
France	6,000,000
Total	$283,980,000

London, Jan. 6.—With a loss in killed and wounded of hundreds of thousands and with millions spent by the combatants in carrying on the Balkan war, the brunt of the inroad upon Europe's purse has been borne by the neutral powers. Strange as it may seem the cost of maintaining peace among the combatants has been nearly double that of the actual conflict, and Russia alone has expended more than all of the belligerents combined.

Negotiations of the governments involved and of the great powers in the peace conference in London have not served to stop the flow of money from the coffers of Europe. Although the loss in killed and wounded ended, except in a few minor engagements between Greece and Turkey, with the armistice proclamation, the necessity of maintaining enormous armies has remained and practically every nation on the continent has been affected by the ever present possibility of further fighting and the entanglement of states now neutral.

Peace Cost $183,040,000.

Estimates of the cost of the attack of the Balkan alliance upon the Ottoman empire place the total at the enormous figure of $283,980,000. Of this sum, $100,940,000 has been paid out to date by the contestants for territory in southeastern Europe, while nearly double that amount—$183,040,000—has been devoted by other governments to guarding their own borders and preparing to seize any stray bits of country which might be offered by an unexpected turn of the war.

England, of the powers not actually engaged in the war, has escaped with the least expenditure. Almost all its extra expenditure was for naval movements, and this outlay has been officially estimated at $300,000. There was no mobilization of troops by England.

The Servians contributed 300,000 men to the allies' army. Of these, 50,000 stayed at home for service there. They lost 22,000 killed and wounded. Of these they declare only 4,000 were killed and the rest wounded.

The Bulgarians sent to the field 300,000, with 50,000 on the northern frontier. They lost in killed and wounded 80,000 men, and at Kirk-kilisseh alone they lost 20,000.

The Montenegrins sent 75,000 men to the front, of whom they lost between 6,500 and 7,000.

Greeks Lose 7,000 Men.

The Greeks contributed 120,000 men, and they have lost up to the time of writing about 7,000 men.

Servia was spending $100,000 a day from October 18 until December 28, making $7,100,000. It mobilized its army 18 days previous to the outbreak of the war, which cost it $1,800,000. It has a reserve fund enough to fight four months longer without borrowing.

Bulgaria for 66 days has been spending $120,000 a day, making $8,520,000. Her mobilization cost her another $2,160,000.

Greece has paid out $3,960,000 up to the time of writing—that is, about $60,000 a day.

Montenegro has spent $10,000 per diem and she has fought for 61 days, bringing her expenses up to a total of $600,000, all of which was supplied by Russia and Italy.

Servia gave Bulgaria $6,000,000 for war expenses besides much ammunition and the uniforms for 30,000 men.

At present Austro-Hungary's daily expenses for her army are calculated at about $200,000 and those of the navy $60,000. The total daily expenditure is estimated at about $260,000 a day. This outlay has now been going on for 95 days, therefore Austria's total military and naval expenditure to date has been $24,700,000. The loss in wages and industrial profits owing to a virtual state of war is more difficult to compute, but high financial authorities in Vienna put it at $18,000,000.

Italy Still Watchful.

Italy's army being already on a war footing following the Tripoli campaign, their extra military expenditure, owing to the Balkan situation, is far less than it would otherwise be. The war department at Rome estimates that 90,000 men are still with the colors who would have been disbanded but for the Balkan trouble. The upkeep of these men means an expenditure of about 20 cents a day each. Then, calculating the loss in wages of these men at an average of about six cents a day a head, though many of them lose a great deal more, the total apparent expenditure of Italy is $72,000 a day, or a total up to date of $3,600,000.

In Berlin it is estimated that 100,000 German troops are involved in the war preparations at an extra cost of $8,000 per day, or $56,000 a week. The preparations in Germany extended over five weeks, giving an approximately extra outlay of $280,000. To this must be added the cost of commandeering 40,000 railway carriages and trucks for moving the men and supplies, which have been withdrawn for a month from the railway service, approximately $160,000. This is in addition to the normal expenditure for the maintenance of the German army, which is always on a war footing.

Though France, properly speaking, did not mobilize its army to any degree as a result of the Balkan crisis, it went to a great outlay for military preparations. For the past six weeks France has been spending $1,000,000 a week on military preparations over and above the routine cost of its army.

In round numbers, 500,000 men were mobilized by the Turks for the two European armies. Up to and within one month after the declaration of war 300,000 had been put out of action by capture, disease, desertion, wounds and death.

As to the cost of the campaign it should be remembered that Turkey has been practically in a state of civil war ever since the date of the new constitution, four years ago, and its preceding average annual deficit of about $5,000,000 has, during this period, been raised to about $50,000,000 to improve the army and maintain it on a war footing. The Balkan war has not added more than $5,000,000 a month to this extraordinary military expenditure. The revenue from the lost territories under Turkish rule was about $30,000,000 a year, independent of hypothecated revenues amounting to about $7,500,000.

A careful estimate of the special expenditures made by the Russian war department in preparation for a possible conflict with Austria goes to show that this extra year's appropriation for the army on its peace footing amounts to as much per day as it cost the Balkan allies per day to conduct their war against Turkey.

The daily feeding of the men comes to $154,000. The winter kit comes to $9,625,000. The daily outlay on extra horses and heating cost $375,000 a day. There has been an extra outlay on the railroads for rolling stock and fuel for transportation, besides the upkeep of the army service corps for the railroads on a mobilization footing. The $2,000,000 a day is a figure representing the actual dead loss in money daily and due directly to the war tension with Austria. The mobilization has already lasted 65 days, so that to date it has cost Russia $130,000,000.

SEE TURBULENT TIMES IN 1913

Paris, Jan. 6.—Mme. Thebes, the astrologer, predicted on November 20 that the year 1913 would be a turbulent one. Astronomers say they now see that she is right in her deductions. They announce there will be three solar and two lunar eclipses during the year.

$10,000,000 A Year Wasted On Trusses

Wrong to Buy Anything For Rupture Without Getting Sixty Days Trial.

A conservative estimate shows that nearly ten million dollars a year—in this country alone—is practically wasted on worthless rupture appliances—all because people trust to a mere try-on instead of making a thorough test

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Clothe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 196 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why druggists should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worth

Get This for Colds

Prescription for Positive Results Don't Experiment.

"From your druggist get two ounces of Glycerine and half an ounce of Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine). Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake well. Take one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal and at bed time. Smaller doses to children according to age." This is said to be the quickest cough and cold cure known to the medical profession. Be sure to get only the genuine Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine). Each half ounce bottle comes in a tin screw-top sealed case. If your druggist is out of stock he will quickly get it from his wholesale house. Don't fool with uncertain mixtures. It is risky. Local druggists say that for the past six years this has had a wonderful demand. Published by the Globe Pharmaceutical Laboratories of Chicago.

PEST COST ENORMOUS

Scientist Says the Economic Loss Is $357,000,000 Yearly

Cleveland, Jan. 3.—That insects cause an annual loss to the United States of $357,900,000—the figure based on the economic value of human life, is the statement of Dr. L. O. Howard, Washington, formerly chief entomologist of the agricultural department, who will deliver a lecture this afternoon on this subject at the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Western Reserve University.

Says Loss Preventable.

This loss, the learned scientist asserts, is preventable as to both human life and cattle.

Using figures, obtained after exhaustive research by W. D. Hunter, of the bureau of entomology at Washington, Dr. Howard stated that the house fly alone causes a loss to human life as a carrier of tuberculosis amounting to $50,000,000; typhoid, $70,000,000; enteritis and diarrhea, $35,000,000, winding up with a loss of $2,800,000 as a carrier and transmitting agency of dysentery.

The mosquito is charged with a loss to human life of $100,000,000 as a carrier of malaria, while the mountain tick, transmitter of spotted fever, causes a loss of but $100,000 to human life.

Carry Typhoid 40 Years.

Another important phrase of Dr. Howard's lecture will be his assertion that 4 per cent of the people afflicted with typhoid become chronic carriers of the disease for as long a time as 40 years. Dr. Howard figures the common house fly, original transmitter of the disease, leaves its mark in 4 per cent of the afflicted cases on the growing nation for nearly half a century.

Prof. E. B. Wilson, of Columbia university, New York, last night was elected president of the association to succeed E. C. Pickering, of Harvard, and it was decided to hold next year's meeting at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 29, 1913. Prof. A. D. Cole, of Ohio State University, was chosen head of the department of physics of the association.

HINDU CAN'T BE A CITIZEN

Spokane, Wash., Jan 3.—On the ground that the applicant was neither a free white person nor a negro, as provided in the constitution, Kumar Hohumder, a Hindu yogi, was debarred from citizenship the other day by Federal Judge Frank H. Rudkins.

This is said to be the first time federal courts have passed on the eligibility of Hindus for citizenship.

FITS EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS

can be relieved, and quickly too. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study and have hundreds of testimonials from persons who have used my remedy. Do not despair if others have failed. Send at once for treatise and a Free Bottle of my treatment. Give Express and Post-office Address. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar Street, New York.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 35 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Free to Men

Would You Like to Be a Strong, Husky, Manly Fellow Once More?

New Method Without Drugs

The attached coupon entitles you to one illustrated copy of my pocket compendium and guide for the self-restoration of lost strength. (See description below.) Upon hearing from you, this valuable little book of private information for men will be sent by return mail in plain, sealed envelope. Please call or write today.

There is a new and marvelous method for restoring lost manly strength, for renewing vigor, which every man should know of, a self-restorer which operates without the use of drugs or medicine, a new way to treat yourself for your ills and weaknesses. See description below.

Please remember that a man is not one day older than he actually feels, and therefore no matter what your age, if you are young or elderly, married or single, large or small, if I can show you, reader, how you yourself, may actually add to your system, nerves and blood the very nerve force or vigor which may have been drained away, and which is necessary to make you strong, vigorous and capable again, then I have shown you the real secret of perpetual strength, and how you can again be filled with vigor, and again be just as powerful in your influence and just as thoroughly manly in your capacity as the biggest, fullest blooded, most successful fellow of your acquaintance.

MANLY MEN RULE THE WORLD

The new self-treatment for the restoration of manly strength, to which I refer above, is a little light-weight VITALIZING Appliance of my invention, which is now meeting with a tremendous demand, and being used by men everywhere all over the world. This little VITALIZER, weighing only several ounces, is comfortably buckled on the body and worn all night. It is so small and so compact that even a roommate would not suspect that you were wearing it. If, however, this VITALIZER is small in size, it is not small in power, for it generates a great tangible FORCE, which can be measured on scientific instruments a POWER which I call VIGOR or NERVE ENERGY, and it sends this marvelous FORCE into your blood, organs and nerves while you sleep. All you have to do is to lead a decent, manly man's life, free from excesses and dissipation, then use the VITALIZER, nothing more. If this is followed out and the VITALIZER does for you what these others say it does for them, then all the pain or weakness will disappear from the small of your back—possibly from the first night's use—and you will be restored to a strong, vigorous, manly, capable man, without a single ache, pain or weakness. Please remember, I am not asking you to buy one of these VITALIZERS, but merely request you to first send for the free book described below, a section of which is devoted to an explanation of this VITALIZER, and gives you its whole wonderful story, so that you may know what intelligent young and elderly men everywhere are saying about it.

This Is the Book You Get Free

My 86-page illustrated booklet (pocket size) was compiled by me to answer fully and correctly those questions which are asked privately by any man needing new strength and who seeks personal advice pertaining to the ailments and weaknesses he wishes to overcome. The book, fully illustrated, with photo reproductions, contains much that a single or married man should know. It also fully describes my VITALIZER and tells how you may secure one to use in your own case, should you decide you want to use one. Remember, the book is sent absolutely free in plain sealed envelope. Why not write for a copy today? Or, if nearby, please call. Hours—9 to 6. Sundays—10 to 1.

T. B. Sanden Co., 1261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your book as advertised, free, sealed.

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ADDRESS .....

RUSSIA MAY TAKE MANCHURIA AWAY

Threatens to Foreclose on China for an Unpaid Indemnity.

London, Jan. 3.—The Peking correspondent of The Times wires under yesterday's date:

"China begins the new year by defaulting, as the powers have not replied to her request for extension of time in the matter of arrears in the indemnity installments. The opportunity to arrange for advances from the Crisp group has been allowed to slip, while the negotiations with the six-power group still drag on, and, in any case, the six-power group does not contemplate the provision of money for this purpose.

Can't Pay Up.

"Funds, therefore, are not forthcoming, and the indemnity payment due today cannot be made.

"Russia is opposed to granting further grace and, it is understood, threatens to foreclose some source of revenue, say, in Manchuria, from which the debt may be realized. France supports Russia in this policy of making China bankrupt, and the rest of the powers apparently do not actively oppose such a course.

"A loan by the six-power group would relieve the situation, but failure to come to an agreement with the banks means the tumbling in of liability after liability upon China and the creation of financial chaos, compelling foreign intervention and entailing political consequence bewildering to contemplate.

Talk Intervention.

"It is true that the prospect of foreign intervention is looming ever larger in the distance, but until the schemes now being promoted to meet the requirements of the six-power group and generally to organize the finances of the country have a fair trial the need for intervention will not be urgent and the powers are certainly totally unprepared for concerted measures dealing with the unsatisfactory and unfortunate situation now existing.

"In these circumstances to precipitate events by standing aside while an associated power forecloses for a comparatively trifling sum is subversive of their own policy on the part of the other powers. It is time for the powers with commercial interests in China to take the lead and either dissuade Russia from taking action or advance to China the £1,500,000 ($7,500,000 necessary to enable her to meet the Russian and French claims.

"If Russia carries out at this moment her professed intention of recouping herself in Manchuria the present government, already dangerously, invertebrate, may collapse altogether."

BURGLAR-AUTHOR IS FREED

California Governor Grants Pardon to Paroled Social Worker.

San Francisco, Jan. 3.—Donald Lowrie, author, social worker and one time burglar, was pardoned yesterday by Gov. Hiram W. Johnson on a recommendation in which the state supreme court and the state prison directors joined.

Lowrie twice was a convict. Freed Feb. 13, 1905, after serving five years for burglary in Los Angeles county, he was rearrested in May of the same year for another burglary committed in Alameda county and sentenced to 15 years in San Quentin.

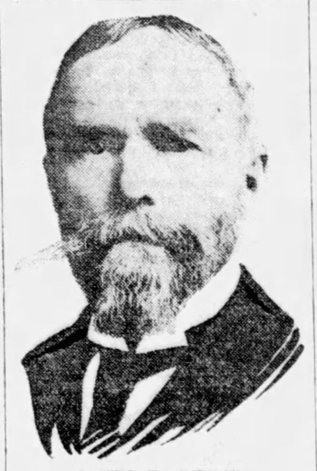
After serving not quite five years of his term he was paroled and soon after obtaining his freedom he wrote a book on prison life.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY WILL SEND TROOPS TO ALBANIA

Vienna, Jan. 3.—Austria-Hungary and Italy are making preparations to land a joint expeditionary force in Albania immediately after the conclusion of the London conferences, according to the Wiener Journal today.

This step, it is said, is to be taken by the two powers in order to pacify Albania and "establish a new condition of affairs there."

ONCE WALL STREET POWER IS DEAD



JAMES R. KEENE.

JAMES R. KEENE DIES

Big Wall St. Figure Until Three Years Ago.

New York, Jan. 3.—The death early today of James R. Keene removes a figure which was long familiar in financial and sporting circles, not only in this country, but abroad. Mr. Keene died in a private hospital at 2:15 o'clock this morning following an operation performed on him yesterday for abdominal trouble, the end coming somewhat suddenly although it had been realized that his condition was very serious.

Mr. Keene underwent the first operation for his trouble in Italy two years ago, and a second one in London in the summer of 1911, at which time there were doubts that he would survive. He rallied, however, and returned to New York last fall and went into seclusion in apartments at a hotel.

The fact that he was seriously ill again became known about a week ago when his favorite valet, Frank Fissler, committed suicide. His removal early this week to the private hospital at the instance of Foxhall Keene, his son, was made against his own wishes, as he had ridiculed the assertions of the doctors that he was in a critical condition.

Mr. Keene was 74 years old, having been born in London in 1839. His early life was spent in California as a miner, where he made a fortune later in stocks. His late career in Wall street came to a practical end with the collapse, in January, 1910, of the Columbus and Hocking pool, of which he was manager.

Mr. Keene has owned many, and at the time of his death still owned a few of the most prominent race horses in this country and Europe, and his winnings for many years were the largest of any American in the horse racing world.

Don't fail to read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY

Indicated by 80,000 Applications for Patents in 1912

Washington, Dec. 31.—The marked prosperity of the country is reflected in the receipts of the United States patent office from fees for applications, according to Edward B. Moore, commissioner of patents, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior.

The total receipts of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, were $2,094,059, compared with $1,987,778 for the previous fiscal year. The total expenditures were $2,025,912 and the net surplus of receipts over expenditures was $68,147. The grand total of net surplus over all expenditures is now $7,132,072.96.

Figures presented by Commissioner Moore indicate that the volume of business of the patent office has materially increased in the past fiscal year. The number of applications for patents for inventions aggregate 69,236, against 65,154 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

The total number of applications for patents for inventions, for designs, for reissue of patent, registration of trade marks, labels, prints, disclaimers to patents and appeals was 81,459, compared with 76,383 for the fiscal year 1911, an increase of 5,076.

The report shows that there were 35,539 patents granted, including reissues and designs, and 4,635 trade marks, 625 labels and 268 prints were registered during the last fiscal year. The number of patents that expired was 19,634. The number of allowed applications which were by operation of law forfeited for non-payment of the final fees was 6,970. The number of applications for mechanical patents shows an increase of 4,082 over the pervious fiscal year, or 6.26 per cent, an increase for the ten years since 1903, or 40.72.

The establishment of the patent office as an independent bureau of the government is recommended by Commissioner Moore. In this connection he points out that since the decisions of the commissioner are now final within the office and that appeals are no longer made to the secretary of the interior, "the connection of the patent office with the department is so slight that it would seem that its separation and establishment as an independent bureau is eminently desirable."

The commissioner also recommends that a new building be erected for the patent office. The present quarters, he says, are unsanitary and crowded and valuable records are in constant danger of destruction by fire.

MEXICO HIRES GEN. GARIBALDI

Will Bring Grandson of Famous Italian to Crush Rebellion.

Rome, Jan. 3.—Cinseppe Garibaldi, soldier of fortune, returned to Rome yesterday from the Grecian army front at Janina to announce that he will start for Mexico immediately. He said that President Madero of Mexico had cabled him an urgent request to return to Mexico and put down the still smouldering rebellion. Garibaldi said that he would assume command of the Mexican army and be given a free hand to crush the anti-Maderist revolutionaries. Garibaldi is the grandson of the famous Italian warrior, Garibaldi.

NEW YEAR BRINGS OHIO NEW GARB

New Constitution Provisions Become Effective on Wednesday.

Columbus, Dec. 31.—With the coming of the new year Wednesday, the state of Ohio will enter definitely into the new constitutional era.

Empowered by the popular vote cast at last September' special election, the Buckeye state will discard the constitution that has clothed her for nearly 60 years and adorn herself in raiment of the latest 1912 styles.

On January 1, 31 of the 33 constitutional changes ratified by the people will become the fundamental law of the commonwealth. The other two—those providing for the initiative and referendum and municipal home rule—have already gone into effect.

Vital Amendments

Among the most vitally important and far reaching in effect are the amendments providing for the nomination of public officials by the direct primary, thereby abolishing political conventions; civil service for all state employes; licensing of the liquor traffic; reform of the judicial system; the abolition of the state board of public works and the substitution of a state superintendent; the minimum wage for employes; reorganization of the public school system; state regulation of insurance; state regulation of corporations; verdicts of three-fourths of a jury in civil cases; conservation of natural resources; the removal of public officials; the taxation of incomes and inheritances, and the double liability of stockholders.

Though these amendments will be irrevocably written into the Ohio constitution on New Year's day, many, indeed will not be in full force until the legislature enacts the laws they either demand or authorize. For instance, before saloons can be licensed under the new amendment, the legislature must enact a license law providing for the exact manner in which the licenses shall be granted and its provisions administered.

The same is true of the amendments making mandatory changes in the judicial system, reorganization of the schools, primary elections, civil service, municipal home rule and a few of the other important changes.

Permissive Amendments.

Among the merely "permissive" amendments—those which allow the legislature to make the changes if it sees fit—are those providing for jury reform, mechanics' and builders' liens, the minimum wage workers' compensation, conservation, regulation of expert testimony, registration of land titles, the use of voting machines, the regulation of insurance and corporations and taxation changes.

That the legislature at the coming session will occupy itself chiefly with legislation carrying into effect the constitutional amendments is assured by the repeated emphatic declarations of of Governor-elect James M. Cox and Chairman William L. Finley of the Democratic state executive committee. The mandatory amendments, such as liquor license, primary elections and civil service, will doubtless claim the first attention of the law makers.

Public Works Board Abolished

Governor Harmon has already prepared the way for the abolition of the state board of public works by promoting Chief Engineer John I. Miller of Paulding to superintendent of public works, the position created by the amendment. In this position Miller will have all the power now possessed jointly by the three members of the board. The exact method of reorganizing the department must, however, be provided by legislation. Miller, when he takes office next Wednesday, will be in complete authority, with power of removing and employing all under him and of signing all contracts.

The amendment creating the office of superintendent of public instruction who shall succeed the commissioner of public schools will not go into effect until July 1, 1913, by special provision. It is expected that Governor-elect Cox will appoint School Commissioner Frank W. Miller of Dayton, whose position is thus abolished, to this new place.

FINAL SALUTE FOR REID

British Cruiser With Body Fires 19 Guns.

New York, Jan. 3.—The body of Whitelaw Reid, United States ambassador to England, was brought home today by the British cruiser Natal, convoyed by a guard of American warships. The funeral ship came slowly up the lower bay and harbor in a fog and dropped anchor in the Hudson off West Ninety-eighth street, shortly before 1 o'clock.

As she did so, she fired a salute of 19 guns and broke out the Union Jack at her bow and the British naval at her stern. High above them floated the Stars and Stripes at half mast on the military mast.

Almost at the moment of the anchoring the sun came forth for the first time today, and the throngs on shore were able clearly to see the English fighting craft and her escorts. Six ship lengths behind the Natal the United States battleship Florida came to anchor and about six lengths behind her the North Dakota. Alongside, near the New Jersey shore, were the destroyers Roo, Drayton, McCall and Paulding.

The Florida returned the Natal's salute of 19 guns, and, as did the other ships in the cortege, broke out the English ensign at her military mast. On shore awaited a black-draped caisson on which the late ambassador's body was to be borne to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. A corporal and two privates from the Third Field Artillery, Fort Myer, Va., stood beside the caisson, to which eight horses were hitched.

PAINTING WILSON'S PORTRAIT

New York, Jan. 6.—The painting of the portrait of President-elect Wilson may occupy much of the time of the president-elect for sitting between now and March 4, as it is understood the portrait is to be ready to hang it in the White House soon after the inauguration. It was learned here today that William H. Chase, one of the many portrait painters who have sought the opportunity, has received the commission to paint Gov. Wilson.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., Jan. 6.—The wheat market opened somewhat firmer Monday morning, with the early quotations higher than previous closes. The threatened cold wave seems to have influenced the market and the prices continued to rise. The foreign cables are featureless, with no change from Saturday. The temperatures in the northwest, west and southwest are sharply lower. News from Argentina is that the weather is right for the movement and finishing of the harvest, while the receipts at the ports are rapidly increasing.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Jan. 6.	Jan. 4.
Wheat—Open.			—Close—	
Cash 1.13¼	1.13⅝	1.13¼	1.13⅛	1.13
May 1.17¼	1.18	1.17⅛	1.17⅝	1.17¼
July 95½	96	95¼	96	95½
Corn—				
Cash			49	48
May 50⅞	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	50⅞
July 52⅛	52⅝	52¼	52½	51⅞
Sept. 53½	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
Oats—				
Cash			36	35⅜
May 35⅛	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	35⅜
July 35⅛	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35⅜
Clover Seed—				
Cash 11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.57½
Jan. 11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.57½
Feb. 11.72½	11.75	11.72½	11.72½	11.65
March 11.75	11.80	11.75	11.77½	11.67½
Oct. 8.50	8.55	8.50	8.55	8.50
Rye—				
No. 2	.....	.....	65	64
Alsike—				
Prime ...12.90	.....	.....	12.93	12.90
March ...13.00	.....	.....	13.05	13.00
Timothy—				
Prime ...1.87½	.....	.....	1.87½	1.87½
Feb. ...1.92½	.....	.....	1.92½	1.92½
March ...1.95	.....	.....	1.95	1.95

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
May 91¾	92¼	91⅝	92¼	91⅝
July 89½	89⅝	89⅛	89⅝	89¼
Sept. 88⅝	89	88⅜	88⅝	88¼
Corn—				
May 48⅞	49⅛	48⅞	49⅛	48⅞
July 50	50⅜	50	50⅛	49¾
Sept. 51⅛	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	50⅞
Oats—				
May 33¼	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	33
July 33⅝	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	33¼
Sept. 33¼	33½	33⅛	33½	32⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—				
May	.....	.....	93½	92⅞
July	.....	.....	88¾	88⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
May	.....	.....	86½	86¼
July	.....	.....	88¼	88

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
May	.....	.....	86⅞	86⅝
July	.....	.....	86⅝	86⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Jan. 17.80	18.10	17.97	17.97	17.72
May 18.20	18.30	18.17	18.22	18.17
Lard—				
Jan. 9.67	9.75	9.67	9.67	9.67
May 9.87	.....	9.85	9.87	9.82
Ribs—				
Jan. 9.72	9.72	9.72	9.75	9.75
May 9.80	9.80	9.75	9.77	9.75

Cotton.

New York, Jan. 6.—Cotton futures opened steady; January, 13.00c; March, 12.70c; May, 12.71c; July, 12.66c; August, 12.54c; October, 11.78c.

The cotton market opened steady at a decline of one to two points in response to lower Liverpool cables. Leading trade interests were moderate buyers at the decline, while offerings were comparatively light and scattered, and following private cables from Liverpool reporting rumors of a peace settlement between the Balkan states and Turkey, prices rallied to a net advance of from 2 to 5 points. This bulge seemed to attract increased offerings, which included some foreign selling orders, and the market during the middle of the morning continued quiet with January showing an advance of 5 or 6 points.

The market was easier late in the forenoon, under reports of a continued slack spot demand in the south and liquidation by some of the early buyers. Prices eased off to a net loss of about one point on January, but of 8 to 9 points on the later positions by midday.

Spot, quiet; middling uplands, 13.30c nominal.

Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 32,000 bales, against 33,252 last week and 50,386 last year. For the week, 225,000 bales, against 269,086 last week and 376,148 last year. Today's receipts at Galveston, 16,365 bales, against 18,646 last year; at New Orleans, 4,081 bales, against 12,486 last year, and at Houston, 14,804 bales, against 25,475 last year.

The market broke sharply under general selling during the early afternoon with prices showing a net loss of from 13 to 20 points. Reports from Washington that the supreme court had handed down the decision adverse to the defendants in the so-called cotton corner case appeared to unsettle general sentiment, but around 12.81c for march the decline was checked by covering and prices later rallied 4 or 5 points from the lowest.

Cotton spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 13.20c; middling gulf, 13.45c. Sales, 4,000 bales.

Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids: January, 12.92c; February, 12.58c; March, 12.57c; April, 12.57c; May, 12.57c; June, 12.56c; July, 12.53c; August, 12.41c; September, 11.85c; October, 11.69c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 29,000; market steady to 10c lower; beeves, $5.80@9.50; Texas steers, $4.75@7.90; western steers, $5.75@7.60; stockers and feeders, $4.25@7.60; cows and heifers, $2.80@7.40; calves, $6.50@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 50,000; market steady to 5c lower; light, $7.25@7.52½; mixed, $7.30@7.57½; heavy, $7.25@7.60; rough, $7.25@7.35; pigs, $5.75@7.45; bulk of sales, $7.45@7.55. Sheep—Receipts, 35,000; market steady; native, $4.30@5.40; western, $4.40@5.50; yearlings, $6.10@7.70; lambs, native, $6.20@8.65; western, $6.25@8.65.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; active; prime steers, $9.00@9.25; butcher ers, $6.00@8.65; bulls, $4.00@6.75; stock heifers, $4.00@4.50; skipping, $7.50@8.75; heifers, $4.75@8.00; cows, $3.25@7.00; stockers and feeders, $4.50@6.75; fresh cows and springers steady at $35.00@75.00. Veals—Receipts, 600; active and steady at $4.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; active; heavy and mixed, $7.85; Yorkers, $7.85@8.00; pigs, $8.00@8.15; roughs, $6.90@7.00; stags, $5.50@6.25; dairies, $7.75@7.90. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 12,000; active; lambs, $5.00@9.50; yearlings, $4.50@8.00; wethers, $5.50@5.75; ewes, $3.00@5.25; sheep, mixed, $4.00@5.50.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Jan. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 23,000; prime heavy steers, $9.00@9.25; choice heavy steers, $8.50@9.00; fat steers, $8.25@8.40; fair steers, $5.50@6.75; choice heifers, $7.25@7.75; choice fat cows, $5.50@7.00; fair cows, $3.00@5.00; butcher bulls, $6.00@7.00; milch cows, $45@75. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; prime heavies, $7.65; heavy mixed, $7.75; mediums, $7.90; heavy Yorkers, $7.90; light Yorkers, $8.00; pigs, $8.10. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 9,500; top sheep, $5.75; top lambs, $9.00. Calves—Receipts, 500; calves, $11.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Jan. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 900; good grades, 25c higher; butcher and canning stuff, steady. Veal calves—Receipts, 400; market steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; sheep, strong; lambs, 25@50c higher; choice spring lambs, $8.75@9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market steady to 5c lower; heavies and mediums, $7.70; Yorkers, $7.80; light Yorkers and pigs, $7.90; roughs, $6.80; stags, $6.00.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Butter, steady; creameries, 27@32c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 2,761 cases; fresh receipts, at mark cases included, 21@23c; refrigerator firsts, 18½c; firsts, 24½c. Cheese, steady; daisies, 16¾@17c; twins, 16¾@16½c; Young Americas, 16¾@17c; long horns, 16¾@17c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 110 cars; Minnesota, 47@50c; Wisconsin, 45@50c; Michigan, 48@50c. Poultry, firm; turkeys, alive, 15c, dressed 20c; chickens, dressed 15c; springs, alive, 14½c. Veal, steady, at 9@14c.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 6.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat—A cold wave in the west, small northwest receipts and firmer outside markets caused an early moderate advance in wheat; May, 97 9-16@97 13-16c. Pork steady. Beef firm. Lard firm; middle west, $9.85@9.95. Raw sugar steady; Muscovado, 3.05c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.55c; molasses, 89 test, 2.80c; refined steady. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay steady. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Butter, unsettled; receipts, 7,374 tubs; creameries, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 32@35c; seconds, 29@31c; thirds, 27@28c; held, extras, 33@34c; firsts, 30@32c; seconds, 28@29c; thirds, 26@27c; state dairy, finest, 32@34c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 23@27c; process, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25½@26c; seconds, 22@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; factory, held, 22½@24½c; current make, firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 22@22½c; packing stock, held, 21½@22c; current make, No. 2, 21@21½c; No. 3, 18@20c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 621 boxes; state, whole milk, held, white or colored, specials, 18c; do. white or colored, average fancy, 17½@17¾c; do. lower grades, 16½@17¼c; state, whole milk, winter made, white or colored, specials, 17@17¾c; do. average run, 16@16½c; state, whole milk, poor, 14¾@15¼c; daisies, held, best, 18@18¼c; skims, 2@14¾c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 6,834 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 28@29c; extra firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds and lower grades, 20@24c; held fresh; average, best, 20@22c; do., poor to fair, 12@18c; fresh gathered, dirties, 15@17c; checks, 13@15c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, local storage charges paid, 20@20¼c; firsts, 19@19½c; firsts on dock, 19c; seconds, 17½@18¼c; thirds and poorer, 12@17c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, whites, fancy @27c, new laid, 35@36c; do, selected whites, defective in size or quality, 28@34c; western gathered, whites, 24@32c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 28@29c; do, gathered brown and mixed colors, 25@27c.

Dressed poultry, unsettled; fresh killed western chickens, 12@19c; fowls, 12@16c; turkeys, 14@23c.

METAL MARKET

New York, Jan. 6.—Copper, steady; standard spot, 17¼@17⅝; January, 17¼@17⅝; February, 17.12@17.37; March, 17.00@17.25. Electrolytic, 17.62@17.87; Lake, 17.62@17.87; castings, 17.25@17.37. Tin, dull; spot, 50.40@50.70; January, 50.30@50.50; February, 50.20@50.40. Lead, quiet, 4.25@4.37. Spelter, quiet, 7.12@7.40. Antimony, quiet; Cookson's, 10.00@10.50. Iron, quiet; No. 1 northern, 15.50@16.00; No. 2 northern, 18.00@18.50; No. 1 southern, 18.25@19.00; No. 1 southern, soft, 18.25@18.75.

NEW YEAR IS ENCOURAGING

Clews Says There's Hope in the Financial Outlook.

New York, Jan. 6.—The new year opens under conflicting but more hopeful circumstances than it closed, says Henry Clews. The main source of improvement is the monetary outlook at home. The strain incidental to the first of the year passed almost without notice. Our banks, owing to recent liquidation, are in much stronger position than for some weeks past. The zenith of the crop demands has been successfully passed. Very soon funds will begin returning from the interior with increasing freedom, and there will be little, if any, prospect of stringency until preparations for the April settlements are in order.

An additional source of relief in the money market may be the moderate slowing down of business resulting from the approaching tariff revision and the increasing opposition on part of merchandise buyers to high prices. It is some satisfaction to note that the banking position at home is more satisfactory than abroad. The European banks had scarcely ceased their efforts to strengthen themselves after the strain imposed by the Balkan war before fresh demand came into view. Indications are that the European market will be flooded with very heavy new government and municipal issues; a portion of which will be used to pay the debts incurred by the Balkan war, but a goodly share of which will also go toward various improvements and enterprises under government supervision.

The outlook in the United States for the new year, all things considered, is encouraging. It is possible, as just said, that owing to tariff legislation and to disturbing political agitation the country may experience a temporary slowing down of business, but this cannot last indefinitely. The country, generally speaking, is bare of merchandise. In no important department is there an oversupply. The growth of population and development of our home resources mean a resumption of industrial activity at the first opportunity.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 6.—Cotton spot good business done; prices steady; American middling fair, 7.67d; good middling, 7.38d; middling, 7.15d; low middling, 6.95d; good ordinary, 6.55d; ordinary, 6.11d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 10,400 American. Receipts, 17,000 bales, including 9,200 American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet and steady; January, 6.91d; January and February, 6.87d; February and March, 6.85½d; March and April, 6.84d; April and May, 6.82½d; May and June, 6.81d; June and July, 6.78½d; July and August, 6.74½d; August and September, 6.63½d; September and October, 6.44d; October and November, 6.35½d; November and December, 6.32d; December and January, 6.31d; January and February, 8.30d.

MERCANTILE PAPER

New York, Jan. 6.—Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange strong with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.40 for 60-day bills and at 482.60 for demand. Commercial bills, 481¾. Bar silver, 53¾. Mexican dollars, 49. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm.

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MILLIONS LOST IN FROST THAT DEADENS FRUIT

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 7.—Temperatures from four to six degrees lower than Sunday night were recorded last night, blasting the hopes of orange and lemon growers. It was said today that citrus fruit losses would be extremely heavy. Estimates of damage ran from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Last year's crop netted growers $35,000,000. Eleven millons went to the railroads in freight and refrigerator charges. At the beginning of the season this year's crop value was estimated at $50,000,000. Actual losses to both growers and railroads, however, will be dependent to a certain extent upon the attitude of the government toward the shipment of slightly damaged fruit.

The head of a big shipping concern declared that if the government held the same attitude as it did last year in the northern "sweated fruit" cases, the present crop would be the smallest in the history of the citrus industry.

Nearly 100 carloads of oil, distillate and other fuels were used in the smudging operations last night. In Redlands the orchardists quit trying to do anything when the theremeter showed a minimum of 19 degrees. San Bernardino was two degrees lower and there citrus men estimated that the loss would be fully $3,000,000.

30 Below Zero.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Thirty degrees below zero at Miles City, Mont., this morning formed the climax of the cold through the west, extending southeastward to the gulf states.

The northeastern part of the country has temporary protection by the development of an area of high pressure over the Atlantic near the coast, but this territory, according to the weather sharps, gradually will feel the cold weather before the week is over. Southern California is experiencing the coldest weather in 40 years. The temperature at San diego was 28 early today, a record-breaker for that point.

At Pueblo, Colo., it was 22 degrees below zero this morning; at Denver, 18 below; Salt Lake, 2 below; Cheyenne, 24 below; Minnedosa, Manitoba, 36 below; El Paso, Tex., 6 above; Amarillo, Tex., 2 below, and the freezing temperatures extend through Texas to the Mexican border and eastward to Louisiana.

At Omaha it was zero; at St. Louis, 22 above; Fort Worth, 14; San Antonio, 20; Kansas City, 6; Wichita, 2; Chicago, 28; Nashville, 56; Memphis, 34; Atlanta, 58, and New Orleans, 68.

JOHN D. IS NOTHING IF NOT THRIFTY

Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 7.—John D. Rockefeller discovered a big crop of dandelions blooming on his Pocantico Hills estate because of the open winter. His Italian gardeners like the greens, so he sold them the crop out of their wages.

CASTRO GETS CHANCE

Lawyer Takes Interest in Man Without a Country.

New York, Jan. 4.—Cipriano Castro, the former dictator of Venezuela, yesterday made up his mind he has been insulted by the United States and that honor compels him to stay here and fight for the privilege of paying us what he says is purely a social call. So the little general was not a passenger today on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika. He will go before the United States district court January 6 and endeavor through George Gordon Battle, to get the court to sustain a writ of habeas corpus which Judge Holt granted yesterday.

Attorney Battle, of Senator O'Gorman's law firm, became interested in Castro's predicament and decided there was no just reason for preventing his making a social study of us.

Battle Thursday sept to Ellis Island Harry A. Content, of his firm, who had a talk with General Castro. The general was delighted that someone had come forward to take an interest in his case. He told Content he was prepared to sail away on the Amerika Saturday morning, but that if an American citizen desired to petition the courts to inquire into the justice of his deportation he would be pleased to cancel his steamship reservation

It was necessary, the lawyers concluded, to serve the writ yesterday afternoon in order to prevent General Castro from sailing early this morning. It was served on Assistant Commissioner Byron H. Uhl.

The lawyers who acted for General Castro said that the writ of habeas corpus, which is returnable before the United States district court next Monday morning, will act as a stay of all proceedings on the part of the government, and that meanwhile General Castro would continue to occupy his quarters on Ellis Island. If the writ is sustained Monday, the lawyers expect that the government will appeal at once to the supreme court. If it is nullified they will appeal

TAFT PRESIDES AT HIS OWN "WAKE"

President, in Speech From "Corpse," Tells Cause of His Demise.

New York, Jan. 6.—President Taft presided here Saturday night at what he styled his own political wake.

He made the funeral oration over his political corpse; asked modest praise for the deeds of his life in the White House, recited at length the causes that led to his demise and attacked the enemies he held responsible for his taking off.

The President was the only speaker at the Republican organization dinner, given at the Waldorf-Astoria to more than 1,000 Republicans. He spoke for more than one hour. His defense of his administration was the legislative results it has produced; his reply to personal criticism was that he had been more misunderstood than blameworthy.

Corpse Conducts Funeral.

"It is not usual for the dead to give very full expression to his feelings at the wake," said the President in beginning his speech, "but a few opening remarks directed to the character of the decedent and the manner of his taking off may not, therefore, be inappropriate.

"What was the political disease of which I died? I am hopeful that when historians conduct their post-mortems, it may be found that my demise was due to circumstances over which I had no great control, and to a political cataclysm which I could hardly have anticipated or avoided; but whether this be true or not, even friendly critics are able to point out personal reasons why it was that, though I went in, I also went out, with large majorities.

"It has been charged against me that I have no sympathy with the common people. I don't think that is true. I think I am as sympathetic with the common people, as earnestly desirous of their happiness, as eager to see that they have justice, as any one. I believe most profoundly that popular government is the best government, and I am greatly concerned that it should continue and be successful.

Cause of Defeat.

"The accumulation of swollen fortunes in the two decades preceding, and many of them by violation of the anti-trust law or the anti-rebate law, aroused a feeling of just indignation, and set the tune to public addresses. They made for the popularity of those who produced the sweet tune assuring better conditions and a complete social reform, all by the means of elections and of governmental action.

"Now, I am sorry to say that I have had so much to do with actual government that I cannot join in the glowing promise that government action can remedy all of the evils of poverty, sin, disease and ignorance as set forth in the prospectuses of an ambitious political party. I can not help asking by what means these reforms are to be accomplished except by more uniform unforcement of the law and by making the government more economical and more efficient.

"And thus I find myself out of tune, because I cannot resist the desire to ask for plans and specifications, for actual statutes to do the things which are promised. Yet the mere query, the mere attitude of inquiry puts one at once in the ranks of the doubters, dubs one at once as a reactionary, places him at once among the aristocrats and prevents his being treated or regarded as a friend of the people.

"I am not complaining of this situation. I am hopeful that as time rolls by the facts may disclose themselves and may lead people to believe that more real reform has been accomplished in my administration than will ever flow from an attempt to put into practical operation the promises, which has been made in recent party platforms, to make the rich moderately poor, and the poor moderately rich, and to eliminate by statute all sin, injustice, poverty and suffering.

"Now, it has been suggested that the Republican party can unite again with many of the Progressive party if only a different rule can be put into force by which the reduction of southern representation in the national convention would be assured and a fairer method of selecting the candidates for President by the Republican party could be devised. I haven't any objection to any method which shall be fair.

"It is true that we were defeated at the polls by our old time opponent, the Democratic party. It is true that we are going to work out again the problem of eating our cake and having it, too, by showing how it is possible to change from a system of protection for industries to one of tariff for revenue only without affecting the industries to their detriment and without halting production or lowering wages. It is true that we are to witness an attempt to satisfy the crying need for a new banking and currency system by a plan which is to embody as many as possible of the features of the Aldrich monetary commission plan, disguised to permit denial of any resemblance. It is true that we are to witness a change of office holders from Republicans to Democrats, and we are to see how economical the new administration is to be as compared with the old.

"We have been through this before. It may be that this time the Democrats can do what they have not succeeding in doing heretofore. If so, and they can maintain the prosperity of the country at its present record level, then we shall rejoice at their success.

"The Republicans are not bitter, not cast down, not vengeful."

The Pennsylvania railroad will soon have available 2,872 steel passenger coaches, representing an outlay of $40,000,000.

FROM PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT THE "TAFT WAKE."

"My political demise was due to circumstances over which I had no control and to a political cataclysm that I could hardly have anticipated or avoided.

"When Bryan said I would be unanimously beaten he was more nearly right than ever before in his life.

"It has been charged that I am an aristocrat, but this is not true.

"Governmental action cannot remedy all the evils of poverty, sin, disease and ignorance.

"I am glad that my going out of office will put an end to Taftphobia.

"One million Republicans cast their ballots for Mr. Wilson in order to avert the danger of Mr. Roosevelt's election."

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Oil Lot for $15. Also interest in oil well; warranty deed to lot. Write for information. Joseph Boone, 306 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES make supporters; $12.00 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

LADIES earn $12 weekly coloring pictures and postcards; samples and instructions, 20c. Dept. 52, Roxbury Card Co., Roxbury, Mass.

MAKE a Comfortable Living at Home Sewing plain seams. All home work. No canvassing. Any ordinary machine. Steady. Sewers wanted in each town, small town especially. No triflers needed. State how much time can sew. Send ten cents for postage, samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Dept. O, Rehoboth, Delaware.

MALE HELP WANTED.

$50.00 TO $100.00 A MONTH For your spare time—Experience not needed. Want active man each locality. Benefits for sickness, injury, death. Write quick. I-L-U 56, Covington, Ky.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEN---WOMEN---One-half is yours. Well established. Good seller. Good repeater. Not sold in stores. It's Forkola. Bacorn Co., Elmira, N.Y.

$21 profit six hours; made by agents demonstrating the most perfect hand power vacuum cleaner made (carpet sweeper type). Liberal commission and co-operation. Exclusive territory. Yexley Mfg. Co., 1038 Wash. Blvd., Chicago.

AGENTS Big profit selling California honey. Permanent business; steady repeat orders. Leaflet free. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 155, Nordhoff, Calif.

PIGEONS

PIGEONS! PIGEONS! All Breeds. Thousands. Start with $5$$$ making Jumbo squab breeding pigeons. Large, free, instructive illustrated matter. Prov. Squab Co., Providence, R. I.

FARMS WANTED

Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

PATENTS.

Patents that Protect. Trade-marks. Book free. H.M.Brooks, 32-36 McGill Bldg. Washington,D.C.

HELP WANTED.

Government Positions Open to Men and Women. $60.00 month. Annual vacations; short hours; no 'layoffs.' PARCELS POST means thousands of postal appointments. 'Pull' unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-31, Rochester, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT for all. Send stamp for circular. Address "H," Box 105, Goshen, Ind.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for Electric railway motormen and conductors; $80 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

INFORMATION WANTED.

HEIRS—THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES WANT-ED to claim fortunes. Many now living in proverty are rich, but don't know it. Our 400-page Index, entitled "Next of Kin, Heirs at Law," contains authentic lists of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England list. Thousands of names in book. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2 cent stamp at once for free booklet W. International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

GUARANTEED Boy's Watch or Girl's Gold-plated bracelet given boys and girls for placing sample packet seeds with friends. Outfit free. P. Peoples Co., B-73, York Haven, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—Investing For Profit Magazine. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely Free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MAGIC GOODS, Cards, Dice, Books, etc. Catalog free. D. B. Smythe Co., Newark, Mo.

PAPER POTS for starting early plants. Best made. No trouble with cut worm if you use them; 25c per hundred prepaid. H. B. Elliott & Sons, Harbor Springs, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED.

Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted send free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED: A MAN OR WOMAN all or spare time to secure information for us. Work at home or travel. Experience not necessary. Nothing to sell. GOOD PAY. Send stamp for particulars. Address M. S. I. A., 539 L Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

191 Acres, $900 Cash Needed

Good Buildings; Splendid Markets

This farm is a real find; splendidly located, convenient to large villages with one of the best high schools in New York state and the very best markets for all farm produce. New York state produces 44,676,000 bushels of potatoes alone yearly; loam fields, spring-watered pastures for 12 cows and a pair of horses; 100 acres wood, 40 apple trees; splendid 2-story 9-room house, large cellar, running spring water, barn 36 x 46, poultry house; owner buying large farm wants to dispose of this one at once; if taken now only $2,400, with $900 cash, balance 6 per cent on easy terms. Further details regarding this and other good farms at remarkably low prices, many with live stock, machinery and tools included, page 58, "Strouts Farm Catalogue 65," 2nd edition, copy free. Write today. Station 165, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.

Have You a Few Hours to Spare?

We want a man or woman in each town. No capital needed. An hour's work shows dollars earned in spare time. Pocket sample. 400 per cent profit. G. C. Mfg. Co., Dept. 16, 20 Warren St., N. Y.

WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Address SIGLER COMPANY, X518 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

AGENTS PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c. Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 30 days credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 5606, 1057 W. Adams St., Chicago.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—now. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED---RELIABLE PERSON IN each locality report to us Local Information, Names, etc., BIG PAY. Enclose stamp. National Information Sales Co.-AFG-Cincinnati, O

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to man with rig to introduce poultry compound. Year contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 84, Parsons, Kans.

PATENTS GET LIST OF FACTORIES who could use your Patent. FREE Manufacturing and Patent advice. SUES & CO., Att'ys, 542 7th St., Washington, D. C.

CALL FOR CHILD LABOR DAY

6,000 Clergymen Asked to Observe January 25 and 26.

The 6,000 clergymen who last year observed Child Labor day are today being asked to speak on that subject Sunday, January 26, or Saturday, January 25. For seven years the national child labor committee has issued such an appeal, and the interest aroused by the last Child Labor day resulted in a general demand for the passing of the federal children's bureau bill, in improved child labor laws in 10 of the 14 states holding legislative sessions, and an increasing use of lecture slides and exhibits about child labor.

The day has never been used as an appeal for funds and this year special attention is called to child labor in tenement house manufacturing. The national child labor committee also reminds clergymen that child laborers become unskilled adult workers, and the Chicago vice commission gives as the second greatest cause why 40,000 girls are sacrificed annually to an immoral life, "the economic stress of industrial life on unskilled workers, with the enfeebling influences on the will power." This cause the commission gives as second only to the lack of ethical training and religious instruction.

NEW HOPE FOR WORLD PEACE

New York, Dec. 31.—Under the title "The World's Unsolved Enigma," which he declares that the ruler of every country knows that the greatest blessing for the world at large is international peace, Andrew Carnegie has sent to his frriends his greetings for the new year. In conclusion, the greetings read:

"International peace is not a party question in the republic. Democratic presidents and statesmen, equally with Republicans, are its zealous champions. I venture the prediction that negotiations will soon be resumed under the most favorable conditions between Britain, France and America—Germany gladly co-operating as before.

"In such holy cause there can be no such word as fail. Sooner or later the killing of men in battle is to be banished from civilized lands."

INGERSOLL'S DAUGHTER WEDS

Marriage Ceremony Is Only Seventeen Words Long.

New York, Dec. 31.—A 17-word ceremony was a feature of the marriage of Miss Maude R Ingersoll, daughter of Col. Robert Ingersoll, the agnostic, who died in 1899, to Wallace McLean Probasco, of Cincinnati, O., at the bride's home here yesterday.

The ceremony was one adopted by the Ethical Culture Society, and approved by the New York state laws. After an address by Dr. John L. Elliott, a leader of the society, on the responsibilities of the marriage relation, the groom placed a plain ring on the bride's finger and they repeated this ritual:

"With this ring I thee wed in love and truth for life—till death do us part."

The bride has for some years been actively identified with philanthropic and suffrage work. Mr. Probasco is the son of Wallace Probasco, a grandson of the late William McLean, and a nephew of the late John McLean, supreme court justice.

One never reads of a man who holds a public office dying from overwork.

125 CARDS 10c. Flowers, Birthday, Lovers, Etc. Some embossed in lovely colors. Guaranteed to please or your money back. AMERICAN CARD CO. Dept. 22 SPANGLER, PA.

Why Not Have Best Light?

Steel Mantle Burners. Odorless, Smokeless. Give 3 times the light of ordinary kind. Guaranteed. Buy from your dealer or send 25c to us. Good Agents Wanted Everywhere. THE STEEL MANTLE LIGHT CO. 327 Huron Street Toledo, Ohio.

1913 ART CALENDAR FREE

I will send a handsome 1913 P. C. art calendar in 8 colors and gold, and a big assortment of Easter and other post card novelties for 4c postage if you will show my cards to 6 friends. E K Fogelsanger, 233 South 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Virginia Farms and Homes

FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

AGENTS—$24 A WEEK

New Patented Automatic Curry Comb. Cleans Horse in half the time. No clogging with hair and dirt. Every horse-owner buys. Big profits---Sworn proof. A. R. Pett says, "It's a dandy. Sold 14 last night." Free sample to workers. THOMAS MFG CO. 8678 Home St. Dayton, O.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN DOGS? Send for a free sample copy The Sportsmen's Review; contains many interesting articles about dogs and hunting. Also full information about Hochwalt's Book "Dogcraft." Write SPORTSMEN'S REVIEW, 278 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

BONES MAY SET IN FOUR DAYS

Great Doctor Hopeful for New Medical Discoveries.

New York, Jan. 8.—Possibility that the year 1913 will see the marvel of broken bones repaired for use within four days and wounds healed within one day, is forecast by Dr. Alexis Carrell, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, whose success last year won him the Nobel prize for medicine.

Dr. Carrel is now in Europe about to return to his work after having been to Stockholm to receive the Nobel prize. The announcement of his marvellous predictions appear in the current issue of the official organ of the Rockefeller Institute.

While it now requires sometimes months for the repair of a broken arm or leg, and often weeks for the healing of a cutaneous wound, Dr. Carrel believes that these healing processes can be accelerated wonderfully by the growth of connective tissue by artificial means. He discloses that he has been conducting experiments to this end since 1907.

Depends on Glands.

Aided by knowledge that growth of the body is dependent in many respects on the more or less mysterious activities of some of the ductless glands—the thyroid for instance—he applied a mixture of thyroid extract and macerated portions of other organs of the body to cutaneous wounds. He found the exepriments to bear out his belief that if the rate of the reparation of tissues were activated 10 times only, a cutaneous wound would heal in less than 24 hours, and a fracture of the leg would be cured in four or five days.

Continuing with more radical experiments on live animals with the use of an extract from the embryonal tissue, he found this increased the growth 40 times. In other words, if this were the practical application of his discovery to human wounds that would heal normally in 40 days, they would heal in one day. Experiments with various other extracts of tissue showed healing powers ranging from three to 40 times greater than normal plasma. Applied to bones he found that pulp made of thyroid glands produced a pronounced thickening which accelerated the reparation process.

WOMAN HAS QUADRUPLETS

Four Children Born After Two Sets of Triplets.

Pittsburg, Jan. 6.—Mrs. James Hanna, 38 years old, gave birth to quadruplets Saturday. Mrs. Hanna had given birth to two sets of triplets in the last two years. All of the quadruplets are expected to live. Their predecessors died. There are three other children in the family, the oldest being about 12 years old. When Hanna, who is a mason, was told his family had been increased by four, he remarked, "I was looking for something like that."

You Can't Make Your Farm Pay

If You Eat the Doughnut and Offer the Hole as Collateral

THERE'S a man out in Illinois who owns a bank and lends money to farmers. He wanted to get at both sides of the question of borrowing and lending, so he got busy on a half-section of land and farmed it on the principle of a square deal to the soil. What he found out was this: It's bad business, both for the farmer and the banker, for the farmer to eat the doughnut and offer the hole as collateral on a loan.

It's one of those simple solutions of a big financial problem that engaged the attention of the President of the United States and a group of Governors, meeting at the White House to discuss this great problem only a few weeks ago. Presidents of Insurance Companies, bankers, men and institutions with money to invest, farmers who want to borrow money—all these people will agree with us that Mr. Harris has thrown the searchlight of common sense on a subject that seemed as thick as a London fog.

There is a host of good things in this week's issue of THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, but

Financing the Farmer

By B. F. HARRIS

Successful Banker-Farmer and Ex-President of the Illinois Bankers' Association

will be read with rare interest by every man whose business it is to lend money, or to borrow it—which means several million people.

IT'S IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

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